The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A "GREAT DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH" FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE report that Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Japan have promised to give our Government written agreements to maintain the "open door" in China is hailed by many of the press as that of an epoch-making diplomatic victory. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that this achievement will be, when completed, "one of the most important diplomatic negotiations of our time." Each of these nations agrees, according to the report, to respect the present treaty rights with China held by each of the other nations; in other words, no "sphere of influence" shall bar out the merchants of any of these seven powers from regions to which they have access under treaty with China. As England has seemed to be on the verge of war several times in her efforts to insure the "open door" in China, and her action since has been generally construed as a confession of inability to effect her purpose in opposition to the Russian program of "spheres of influence," Secretary Hay's achievement has caused all the more surprise. The Chicago *Times-Herald* goes so far as to say that "there has never been a more brilliant and important achievement in diplomacy."

Great things are predicted as a result of this agreement. If the "spheres of influence" are no longer to conflict with commercial freedom, it is assumed that China will be far more certain of preservation as a nation; that a situation which threatened a great European war is removed; and that the United States will greatly expand its influence and trade in the far East. The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The Spanish-American war bulks large in the public imagination, but when the results of President McKinley's Administration come to be valued in history it may easily be that the agreement announced yesterday by Secretary Hay in regard to Chinese trade will seem the larger achievement and the more important triumph." The Boston *Herald*, which has not hesitated to criticize the Administration at times, says of Secretary Hay: "We wish to heartily commend him for what he has done, and do so with all the more warmth for the reason that there is a good deal in the policy of the present Administration which merits only condemnation." The Boston *Transcript* says:

"It is understood that certain of the European powers more than hinted that it would be as well for us and more agreeable to them if we would take some Chinese territory and start a 'sphere of influence' for ourselves. With this proposal, the acceptance of which would indeed have constituted a new departure in our diplomacy, our Government was too wise to agree. As a result of refusing it, we have an infinitely wider scope in the Chinese markets than we should have had with a 'sphere of influence' in competition with half a dozen other 'spheres.'"

The New York *Tribune* can not see why any nation should care to seize any part of China with its teeming population and attempt to govern it. For purely selfish reasons, says *The Tribune*, it is easier to let the Chinese govern themselves while the outside governments remain content with capturing the trade. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that the agreement will almost enforce itself. It says:

"The really large fact is that we have succeeded in binding the powers to the principle of the open door to trade—that is, of equal opportunity for commerce among all nations—not only as to us, but among themselves. This was a natural result which all desired, but it has an important consequence. It gives every power strong interest in preserving the *status quo* in China, in order to prevent the closing of any part of it to the trade of the world by taking it out of the scope of this general agreement. Powers that have been eager for dismemberment of China in order to secure the trade of part of it, will be eager now to prevent dismemberment in order to keep the trade of the whole."

The Philadelphia *Record*, to show how our trade with China is growing, quotes the following table from the report of the inspector-general of customs of China. It will be seen that while China's trade with Great Britain, India, the Continent of Europe, Macao, the Straits Settlements, and British America showed a shrinkage in each case, her trade with the United States showed a striking advance. Here is the table:

	—Haikwan taels.—	
	1897.	1898.
Hongkong	90,125,887	97,214,017
Great Britain	40,015,587	34,962,474
Japan	22,564,284	27,376,063
India	20,068,183	19,135,546
United States	12,440,302	17,163,312
Continent of Europe	11,800,974	10,852,738
Macao	3,514,878	3,347,717
Straits Settlements	2,855,586	2,620,128
British America	6,504,019	1,964,914
All other countries	2,345,294	4,108,438
Grand totals	212,234,994	218,745,347

"If Americans shall not get their full share of trade under the new arrangement," says *The Record*, "they will have themselves to blame."

The Boston *Journal* thinks that this diplomatic triumph would never have been won if the United States had not so recently shown its military power. The Chicago *Evening Post* thinks, too, that our "physical presence" in the far East, in the Philippines, "lent potency to our arguments." Some one of the powers may wish to break its word in this matter when it becomes convenient to do so, but, says the New York *Sun*, "before that time

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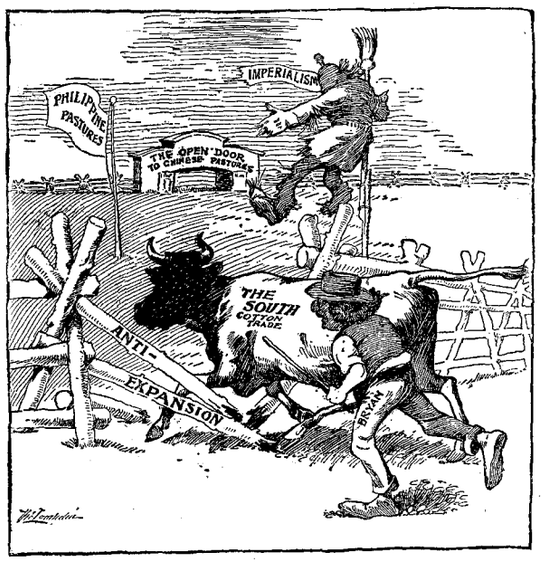
arrives, we also shall have naval fortresses in the harbor of Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines, and it will be the fault of our Navy Department and of Congress if we do not also possess a navy adequate to the enforcement of our treaty rights in Chin, a and of fidelity to written agreements on the part of foreign powers."

Not all the press, however, thinks Secretary Hay's work such a remarkable achievement. The New York *Press*, a stanch advocate of protection, thinks that the "diplomatic triumph" puts us in a pretty predicament. It says:

"Now, then, what is to be our reply to Europe when it comes to ask how the door swings in the dismembered Spanish empire in response to our similar inquiry concerning the portals of the dismembered Chinese empire? Great Britain in the last recorded year of Spanish dominion sold to the Philippines goods worth $2,467,090, Germany goods worth $744,428, France goods worth $359,700, as against our $162,446. Our position in the archipelago is like Russia's in Manchuria—entirely military. We sell the people nothing, the trade which has 'followed the flag' consisting mostly of beer and other creature comforts for the soldiers. So when we shut the door at Manila, as we are bound to do after closing that at San Juan de Puerto Rico, what sort of double knock may we expect from those of whom we are just asking assurances that they will keep their doors open at Talien-Wan, Chiao-Chou, and Yunnan?"

The Philadelphia *Record* is astonished to see Mr. McKinley trudging along under a free-trade banner, but says: "What is still more astonishing is the docility with which the party of protection appears to follow him." The New Orleans *Picayune* suggests another move for the Administration:

"Now that the United States have become an Asiatic power, and are claiming all the rights and privileges pertaining to the so-much-talked-of-open-door policy for American citizens in China, it would be extremely inconsistent to expect to be permitted to close the doors of this country against the Chinese.



THE ESCAPED COW (with apologies to Dupre).
—*The Denver Times.*

The new national policy of imperialism promises to create a crop of vexations and trouble-breeding international questions."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that the exclamations over Secretary Hay's great victory betray intellectual shallowness. It says:

"No possible harm can come from getting Russia, Germany, and France to promise to be good, or to repeat assurances of good conduct they have already made public, but to suppose that such assurances, politely written and most blandly tendered, really amount to anything in themselves seems rather funny."

No pledge given by our Government, *The Republican* points out, can be binding without the consent of the Senate, and all the other nations know it. Whenever Russia, for example, "gets ready to change policies regarding the 'open door,' the Czar can justly answer any remonstrance by the United States by pointing to the fact that our Government is under no pledge itself." The real situation, says *The Republican*, is not changed at all by these polite notes, and the only assurance of an "open door" still rests upon our ability to keep it open by force. It continues:

"Diplomacy has done nothing to change the situation, while the Government has gone far toward placing itself in a position where, to be consistent, it must guarantee by military force the territorial integrity of China, or share in a possible partition. Underneath this showy concern for the interests of American trade and capital in the far East there is a steady movement toward militarism."

SECRETARY GAGE AND "PET BANKS."

TWO recent acts of the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the National City Bank of New York (under the control, it is said, of men connected with the Standard Oil Company) have aroused a storm of criticism from the opposition press, and have led even some Republican papers to question the propriety of the Secretary's course. Both houses of Congress have adopted resolutions asking Mr. Gage for copies of all letters, agreements, papers, or documents that have passed since March 4, 1897, between the Treasury Department, and the National City Bank or the Hanover National Bank, also of New York and supposed to be closely connected with the National City. What the press consider the more serious of the two charges is one made in connection with the sale last July to the National City Bank, by the Treasury Department, of the old custom-house property in New York City. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) gives the circumstances of the sale as follows:

"This sale was made under a special act of Congress, which provided that the Government should continue to occupy it as a tenant, and pay the purchaser a rental equal to 4 per cent. of the purchase price. The sale was for $3,265,000. The president of the National City Bank, it is said, went to Washington with a certified check for $3,225,350 on his own bank, which was presented to Secretary Gage, and immediately returned by him for deposit in the National City Bank. By this payment of all but $40,000 of the purchase-money the bank became the owner of the building, and the Government becomes its tenant at $130,000 a year. The bank has in fact never paid out a cent. All of its money is in its vaults for use, and has been all the time. And altho the sale is actually made the deeds have not been passed—theoretically because of the $40,000 still unpaid—but evidently for the purpose of keeping the property in the name of the federal Government, and thereby exempting it from local taxation. This is a most extraordinary transaction throughout."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), after reciting these allegations, quotes from the Revised Statutes to show that the law directs the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit money received from the sale of Government property in the Treasury, and that if he fails to do so he is liable to fine and imprisonment. *The World* says:

"1. Sec. 3618, of Revised Statutes provides that 'all proceeds of sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other property of any kind shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts . . . and shall not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law.'

"2. Chapter 337 of the statutes enacted by the Fifty-fifth Congress—the law providing for the sale of the New York custom house—says that:

"'The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby . . . directed . . . to deposit the proceeds of the sale . . . in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.'

"Section 3,617 of the Revised Statutes says that the proceeds

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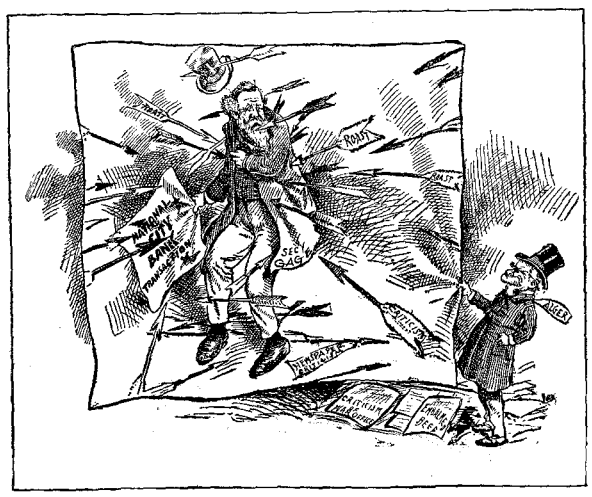
of such sales shall be 'paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the Treasury at as early a date as possible.'"

The same paper quotes a statement by Secretary Gage to the Philadelphia *North American* in which he said: "The proceeds of the custom house in New York were deposited with the National City Bank. My action was within the law and the proprieties"; and then quotes Chief Justice Waite and Justice McKenna of the United States Supreme Court, who hold that money paid



"IT'S A LONG LANE THAT HAS NO TURN."

During the Spanish-American War Secretary Gage was given the credit of inspiring much criticism of the War Department.—*The Detroit News.*

into a bank that is a designated depository for Government funds can not be considered to be paid into the Treasury. In a decision handed down in 1879 Chief Justice Waite said:

"The position assumed is to our minds wholly untenable. The designated depositories are intended as places for the deposit of the public moneys of the United States—that is to say, moneys belonging to the United States. . . . Altho deposited with a bank that was a designated depository, it was not paid into the Treasury."

The World says of Justice McKenna's opinion:

"Only last October the Supreme Court, voicing its sentiments in an opinion handed down by Associate Justice McKenna, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, reaffirmed the decision of Chief Justice Waite and settled for all time the status of the national bank and the relationship of the national-bank depository to the Treasury of the United States.

"Justice McKenna declares that the Government can not be held responsible for the money, because, altho it had been placed in a regularly designated depository, it could not be held to have been covered into the United States Treasury.'"

The World then quotes from section 5,490 of the Revised Statutes as follows:

"Every officer or other person charged by an act of Congress with the safekeeping of the public moneys who fails to keep safely the same, without . . . depositing in banks or exchanging for other funds than as specially allowed by law, shall be guilty of embezzlement of the money so . . . deposited or exchanged; and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum of money equal to the amount so embezzled."

The World makes the following comment:

"Mr. Gage does not merely deny the facts. He admits them. And in defense and explanation he offers nothing but the bald and meaningless assertion that he acted 'within the law and within the proprieties.'

"There is therefore no necessity for an investigation of this part of the Standard Oil bank scandals. There is no necessity for delay. Mr. Gage should resign, and that at once. Mr. McKinley has all the necessary facts now—the clearly worded statutes and Mr. Gage's clear admission. Every day that Mr. McKinley permits him to remain at the head of the Treasury Department is one day more of the public spectacle of the President of the United States shielding a member of his Cabinet who has been caught red-handed violating the laws for the protection of the public money."

The Washington *Times* (Dem.) says:

"Rather a serious state of affairs, we should say! It is to be remarked that it is one which is calling down denunciations even from Republican organs not usually squeamish about the legality or honesty of things done by or in the interest of the Administration and its financial associates. Every leading journal in Chicago, with one exception, joins in the note of general indignation, and, in short, an impression has been created which neither Mr. Hanna nor Mr. McKinley will venture to ignore. Congress certainly will have to take some notice of the matter or members will be afraid to face their constituents next summer. It is a bad business, and for the reputation of the country we are sincerely sorry that anything of the kind has happened, or could happen."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, a strongly Republican paper, says:

"Should Mr. Gage resolve to quit the Cabinet and the service of a people which good-humoredly but firmly declines to regard him as a financial genius, no one outside the diminishing Mugwump coterie would lament his departure; the Republican Party would feel a sense of relief, and the nation would proceed upon its way rejoicing."

The Chicago *Journal* (Ind). says:

"A whole encyclopedia of anti-trust speeches, 'planks,' and interviews would not dispel the wholly justifiable suspicion which the actions of the Treasury in the past week have created. Mr. Gage has done the Administration more harm than any of its adherents or its enemies. Even Hanna falls short of his achievement in this direction."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says that "on the question of law involved the Secretary has probably not seen the end of the matter. He may have ample defense for his course, but it is not apparent on the face of the statutes." Many of the Republican papers seem to be waiting for the action of Congress before commenting on this phase of the matter.

The other act of the Secretary which has stirred up considerable discussion was the deposit of certain Government funds in the National City Bank in order to relieve the money situation during the recent Wall Street panic. Every one admits that the Secretary had a perfect legal right to make this deposit, and many papers believe that he performed a plain duty in thus preventing further disaster. The National City Bank was by this act made the distributing agent to other banks furnishing the securities demanded, all the deposits being first placed with it, and being distributed by it according to the Secretary's orders day by day.

Secretary Gage, in an interview, has made the following explanation:

"The National City Bank having given us the largest security, it was but logical for us to designate that bank as the gathering and distributing point for our funds. We informed the bank of our intentions, and that we would give them daily instructions concerning the distributions of the money to the other banks that had given us the additional security."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), however, thinks that a change of policy would be wise. It says:

"A policy of governmental interference in financial affairs for the benefit of stock-market speculators is not viewed with favor by the public. It prefers that the Government should remain neutral. This preference is shared by *The Tribune*. It believes it neither right nor expedient for the Government to attempt to bolster up a sagging stock market by exhibiting gross favoritism to a particular bank. It is too big a contract. The Government may be harmed more than the stock market is helped."

The New York *Financial Chronicle* suggests that Congress devise some law that will apply when the money market needs relief from the Treasury, so that the Secretary will not be assailed with criticism every time he tries to stop a panic. The New

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York *Evening Post* warmly indorses this proposition. Secretary Gage, it is reported, favors a law authorizing the Treasury to exact interest payments on Government funds deposited in national banks, a law which *Bradstreet's* thinks would incite the national banks to find other ways of relieving tight-money situations instead of looking to the Treasury for deposits. At present the banks holding Government deposits pay no interest for the use of the money, while the Government continues to pay the banks interest on the bonds which they have put up as security—an arrangement which is generally considered very advantageous for the banks.

Some of the papers hold that the Republican precedents are against such dealings with the banks. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) finds that Mr. Windom, President Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of December, 1889, set forth many objections to the policy, saying:

"The deposit of public funds to an amount largely in excess of the needs of the public service is wholly unjustifiable. Such a policy is contrary to the spirit of the act of August 6, 1846, which contemplates a Sub-Treasury independent of the banks.

"It necessarily involves temptation to favoritism of the most objectionable character.

"It makes the Treasury more or less dependent upon the banks, on account of the difficult and delicate task of withdrawing the deposits when wanted without creating serious disturbance of financial conditions.

"It involves the exercise of a most dangerous power by the Secretary of the Treasury, whereby he may, if so disposed, expand or contract the currency at will, and in the interest of certain favorites whom he may select.

"It is grossly unjust to the Government to grant the free use of its money, while it pays to the very parties thus favored 4 and 4.5 per cent. interest on its own bonds which are pledged as security for the money thus received.

"There seems to be no excuse for this policy when the Treasury could use the same money in the purchase of bonds, and thereby return it to circulation and save a large part of the interest.

"It is manifestly unfair to the people to give the banks the use of their money for nothing, while they are required by the banks to pay from 6 to 8 per cent. for it.

"Bad as these features of such a policy are, a more serious objection is found in the difficulty and danger encountered in the withdrawal of such excessive deposits. Money thus deposited goes at once into the channels of trade, and business is adjusted to the increased supply. A sudden or injudicious withdrawal would be felt far more severely by the large class of business borrowers than by the banks. The latter are money-lenders, and a stringency may only increase their rates and add to their profits, while the former, having based their business ventures upon the accommodations afforded by the banks, may be utterly ruined when such accommodations are suddenly withdrawn."

The occasion for Mr. Windom's declarations was the action of Secretary Fairchild, of President Cleveland's Cabinet, who increased the deposits in banks from $20,000,000 to nearly $62,000,000. Mr. McKinley was a member of the House of Representatives at the time of Secretary Fairchild's action, and spoke emphatically about it. As Secretary Gage is reported to have said that his recent action is indorsed by the President and Cabinet, Mr. McKinley's former expressions are of considerable interest. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) finds that in *The Congressional Record* of February 29, 1888, Mr. McKinley is reported as follows:

"When we adjourned we left him [Secretary Fairchild] full power to pay it [the surplus] out, and I wish some friend of the Administration would explain why he did not do it in the only straightforward, logical, business-like way—that is, by paying the debts of the Government and saving the interest charge, which rests so heavily on the people. Instead of doing that, the Administration prefers another way. It prefers to use the banks as a means of putting it in circulation. . . . . .

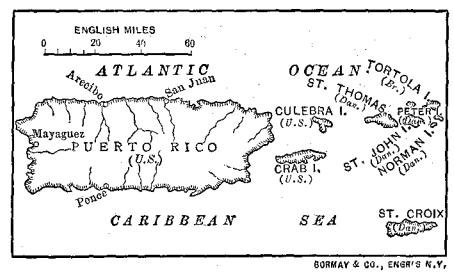
"Nearly $59,000,000, as I understand, of the surplus money that ought to be in the Treasury to-day, the Secretary having refused to pay it out to Government creditors, is now out among the banks, held by them, they giving to the Government bonds as security for the deposit; and they are getting it without interest. They have the surplus money of the Treasury in their own hands, and they collect the accruing interest on the Government bonds which they have deposited as security, when, if the Administration had used the $59,000,000 and bought a corresponding amount of bonds with that sum, those bonds would have been canceled, and the interest on that sum would have been stopped. And I charge here to-day that the President of the United States and his Administration are solely responsible for whatever congested condition we have in the Treasury, and whatever alarm prevails about the finances of the country. Every dollar of it would have paid a dollar of the Government debts if the Secretary had wisely exercised the discretion given him by law. What does a man do who has got a surplus balance in the banks and has outstanding debts bearing interest? He calls in the evidences of those debts and pays them off with his surplus deposit. That is what a business man would have done and that is what a business administration would have done; and we would have had $50,000,000 less of interest-bearing bonds in circulation to-day if the President had followed the way blazed for him by the Republican Party."

"When the Republican national convention assembled, soon afterward," says *The Republican*, "Mr. McKinley, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, saw to it that a special denunciation was written into the platform of 'the Democratic policy of loaning the Government's money, without interest, to pet banks.'" *The Republican* further comments:

"It is a curious turn which time has brought, that the Administration of William McKinley himself should be pursuing this 'Democratic policy,' instead of 'the way blazed for him by the Republican Party,' and to a length which the Cleveland Administration never ventured to go. . . . The President plainly owes an apology to Cleveland and Fairchild."

THE DANISH WEST INDIES ON THE BARGAIN COUNTER.

THE current report that the United States Government is seriously considering the offer which Denmark has made to sell her possessions in the West Indies, has given to the three islands owned by the latter nation—St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix—an importance that they have not enjoyed before for many years. There seems to be no official confirmation of the report that our Government contemplates purchase, but the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* learns that the subject will probably come before Congress in the form of a joint resolution to buy the islands, and that little opposition is expected. The New York *Sun* says of the islands:



THE DANISH WEST INDIES AND THEIR RELATION TO PUERTO RICO.

"Denmark has long desired to sell her three little islands in the West Indies, but she wished to drive a good bargain, and our Government thought the price she asked was too high. She did not care to sell at all till St. Thomas lost much of its commercial importance, and then $7,500,000 was asked for that island and St. John, leaving St. Croix out of the question. She is now willing to take $3,000,000 for the three islands, and they are worth the money. The inhabitants have always been willing to transfer their allegiance to our nation, and Denmark is willing to part with the islands because they are of scarcely any advantage to her. She sells to them a little butter, but not much else. For years they have bought in this country most of the food they do

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not raise and nearly all the coal they sell to steamships, but England sells them most of their cotton goods and since 1896 they have bought much Cardiff coal. . . . . .

"St. Thomas and St. John lie on the same submarine plateau from which Puerto Rico rises and are really a prolongation of Puerto Rico to the east; but St. Croix, to the south, is geographically distinct, being separated from them by a deep ocean valley. The islands have felt severely the decadence of the West Indies sugar industry and are not prospering. They are fair and fertile, but are suffering from neglect. Their people speak a little Danish and other European languages and a good deal of English, and there is no reason why, under more favorable conditions, they should not flourish as they did years ago. It will be a blessing to the islands if they come under our flag, and we can make them worth much more to this country than their cost."

It is said that neither San Juan or any other Puerto Rican harbor can be advantageously used in all weathers for coaling large ships, while St. Thomas fulfils all naval and military requirements admirably. The people of the islands are said to be decidedly in favor of annexation to the United States. The island of St. Thomas is about thirteen miles long, from east to west, and about three miles wide. St. John is ten miles long and two and one-half miles wide.

Rescue of the American Prisoners.—The despatch from General Otis bringing the news that Colonels Hare and Howze have rescued all the American soldiers held captive by the Filipinos has called out a number of comments similar in strain to the following from the Washington *Star*:

"A bit of news comes from Manila to-day which will be even sweeter to the American people than the capture of Aguinaldo and the complete collapse of the whole Tagal rebellion. This is the tidings that Lieutenant Gillmore and his men have been rescued from their captors and are now safe in the American lines. The nation has watched the fate of these brave fellows for many months, often despairing lest they had succumbed to the hardships of their life, or had been slain by their wardens of war. Every suggestion of intelligence concerning their movements to and fro across country, the scrawled messages on prison walls, occasional words of reassurance sent by escaping prisoners or spies or correspondents, now and then a fragment of property—all were eagerly discussed and treasured. In the recent fierce chase through the mountains of northern Luzon there was practically as much popular anxiety for the rescue of these men as for the capture of the Tagal leader. Now that the feat has been accomplished the heartiest thanks of the people are due to Colonels Howze and Hare for their persistent march against tremendous difficulties. The full report of their pursuit will make dramatic reading. But it will be of slight consequence compared with the story to be told by Lieutenant Gillmore and his men, descriptive of their perils, their wanderings, their hopes and fears. There will be a warm welcome awaiting these men when they turn homeward, for they belong to a country which appreciates valiant services and sympathizes keenly with suffering."

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that this success proves that "General Otis is quite right in his optimism with regard to the situation in the northern part of the island."

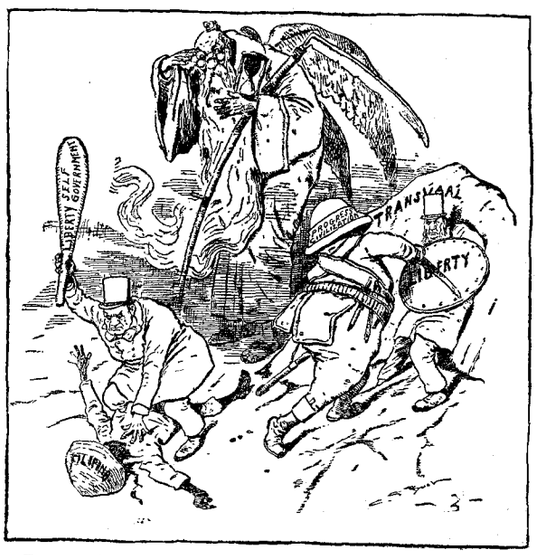
CONNECTING LAKE MICHIGAN WITH THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE removal of a few shovelfuls of earth on the second day of the new year, letting the waters of the Chicago River into the great drainage canal begun over seven years ago, marked the practical completion of what *The Outlook* says is "the largest purely artificial canal in the world." Intended at first merely as a channel to carry off impurities, the idea and the work have grown until it is now predicted that it will some day be a great commercial waterway, connecting the busy ports of the lakes and the Mississippi, and making Chicago the country's commercial center. Altho it has cost one third as much as the Suez canal, it has been built by the municipal corporation. The Chicago papers devote most of their comment to the first purpose of the canal. *The Times-Herald* says of it:

"The drainage canal is the greatest sanitary project of the century. Its object is immunity from germ diseases for two million people by a purification of water supply. But its purifying influence will extend farther than Chicago's river or lake front. By diluting the sewage-laden waters of the river with the pure waters of Lake Michigan it will drive away the foul stench that has hovered over the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Illinois River valley for years. It will make this region more habitable than ever before by relieving the atmosphere of sewage contamination. Even the waters of the Mississippi will be purified in time, and St. Louis will no longer have any excuse for drinking Missouri-River microbes.

"Such a great purifying project that means pure water and pure air for so many millions of people should not be hampered by hair-splitting constructions of law or by observance of trifling technicalities in procedure."

MERELY "THROWING AN OLD SCARE" INTO J. B.
—*The Detroit Journal.*



FATHER TIME: "My! my! But it looks more like 1900 B.C."
—*The New York World.*

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE BOER WAR.

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The St. Louis papers, however, fail to see the blessings which *The Times-Herald* predicts for their city, and there is a persistent rumor that the people of St. Louis will try to get some congressional or judicial action to prevent the fouling of the Mississippi with Chicago's drainage. *The Globe-Democrat* says:

"Inhabitants of the valleys along the Mississippi and the Illinois will inflexibly protect their health and property by every weapon of the law. Congress will be asked to appoint a sanitary commission to examine and report upon the sanitary questions involved in the drainage canal. So slight a request will not be denied or delayed. The commission will look into the health problems and render its opinion, based on full investigation, of the consequences of turning the sewage of a large city from its natural lake outlet to a system of rivers running in the opposite direction. Quarantines, and matters of sanitation generally, have received prompt attention in Congress, and no exception will be made in this case, one of the most important ever brought before that body. Injunctions to arrest a nuisance at its start will be applied for. In short, the Chicago drainage canal must establish beyond a grain of doubt that it is not an injury to the inhabitants of any place or region outside."

Edwin O. Jordan, assistant professor of bacteriology in the University of Chicago, writing in the January *Review of Reviews*, says of the possible effect of the canal upon the towns of the Illinois valley, and upon St. Louis:

"Inasmuch as a large portion of Chicago sewage, estimated as high as 80–90 per cent., has for some years passed into the Illinois River by way of the Illinois and Michigan canal, the dilution of the sewage on the scale projected would seem to promise nothing but improvement. In the celebrated report of the English commission on the pollution of rivers it is estimated after careful examination that 9,000 cubic feet of water per minute renders the sewage of 100,000 people inoffensive. The dilution of 20,000 cubic feet per minute required by the sanitary district will unquestionably improve visibly the quality of the Illinois River and is amply sufficient to prevent a nuisance. The question of the use of the Illinois River as a source of water-supply is, of course, quite a different one; but as a matter of fact no town at present derives its water-supply from this river, and all the large towns along the bank of the stream pour their own untreated sewage freely into it. The city of St. Louis, however, objects strenuously to the opening of the canal, on the ground that its own water-supply, which is drawn from the Mississippi some thirty miles below the mouth of the Illinois, will be injuriously affected. The distance from Chicago is so great, however, the length of the Illinois alone being over 260 miles, and the problem is so complicated by the mingling of the Illinois water with that of the Mississippi and the Missouri, that available precedents for a decided opinion are altogether lacking. This being the case, the trustees of the sanitary district have wisely undertaken a thoroughgoing chemical and bacterial examination of the present condition of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, with the intention of following up the investigation with a similar series of analyses made after the canal is opened. In this way, and in this way only, can the questions raised by St. Louis be satisfactorily and conclusively answered."

An idea of the magnitude of the canal may be gathered from the following paragraphs from Professor Jordan's article:

"The channel proper extends from a point near Bridgeport to Lockport, about twenty-nine miles to the southwest. A portion of the excavation lies along the former bed of the Desplaines River, a small stream which has been ejected from its original course and made to flow in the 'river diversion channel' especially constructed for this purpose at an outlay of $1,100,000. The wide fluctuations in the volume of the Desplaines, which is said to vary from a flow scanty enough to pass through a six-inch pipe to a volume of 800,000 cubic feet per minute, have rendered this special provision necessary. It is an interesting fact that in taking this channel the canal simply restores the prehistoric water-course, and that in earlier geologic times the Great Lakes drained into the Mississippi by way of the Illinois and Desplaines instead of into the St. Lawrence.

"The huge controlling works for regulating the flow from the channel into the Desplaines valley are at Lockport. The controlling works include large sluice-gates and a bear-trap dam with an opening of 160 feet and an oscillation of 17 feet vertically. The fall from the controlling works to the upper basin at Joliet, four miles below, is about 42 feet. It is estimated that even when the channel carries only the minimum quantity of water required by law the falls will afford about 20,000 horse-power, which, converted into electricity and conducted to centers of distribution in Chicago, would yield over 16,000 horse-power at the sub-stations. . . . . .

"The main drainage channel is in part cut through solid rock and in part through glacial drift, the total amount of excavation involved being 26,261,815 cubic yards of glacial drift and 12,006,984 cubic yards of solid rock. The rock cuttings are about 160 feet wide at the bottom, with nearly vertical walls. The excavations through the sections, with a preponderance of hard material, provide for a flow of 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute or a rate of flow sufficient for the requirements of a population of 3,000,000 people, which is about double the present population of the district. The narrower channel that has been cut through the more easily handled material provides for a flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute, and can easily be enlarged by simple methods of excavation as the growth of the population demands. It is claimed that the canal will be navigable for any craft drawing less than twenty-two feet of water."

Montojo's Explanation of His Defeat.—The defense of Admiral Montojo before a Spanish court-martial for his failure to sink Admiral Dewey's squadron in Manila Bay was one of last week's diverting topics. When the members of the Government asked him who was to be blamed for the defeat, he flatly told them that they were. The Government, he averred, had left him without adequate arms and armament to meet a superior foe. When asked why his squadron abandoned Subig Bay he replied:

"The squadron did not abandon Subig, but Subig abandoned the squadron. When an army goes to take refuge in a stronghold after being persecuted by superior forces, and upon arriving at such stronghold finds that the place has not one cannon, and that the walls of the stronghold would only serve as a cage and a trap, what would it do? They would get out of that stronghold as quickly as possible. This is what the squadron did. In order to give an idea of our miserable situation I may mention that we had only fourteen torpedoes for the defense of 2,000 meters of space, and that the cable, which we obtained in Hongkong, was only long enough for five torpedoes, and, therefore, only five torpedoes could be placed."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks, however, that this does not clear Admiral Montojo. It says: "Truth to tell, that Manila victory was won with ease, but it was the incompetence of the Spanish that made it possible, and Admiral Montojo was as much responsible for this as any other man in the whole degenerate kingdom."

But the admiral's chief defense placed the blame for his defeat on one whom the Spanish court cannot reach. Admiral Dewey, it appears, was the guilty man. Said Montojo:

"Admiral Dewey, with pencil in hand, noted the thickness of his mantlets and his casements, and knew what energy was required to penetrate them. He also knew exactly the weight of the most powerful projectile of our ships, and by a simple mathematical calculation he arrived at the distance at which he could fight without himself receiving any harm. Thus he ascertained that he could fight at a distance of 2,000 or 3,000 meters with absolute impunity. The situation, however, was just this: We were vulnerable to all the projectiles of the enemy, and this the enemy well knew, while he got out of reach of our cannon and remained out of reach all the while."

None of the American press attempts to clear our admiral of this charge, but the Philadelphia *Ledger* facetiously remarks that "Admiral Dewey should explain to Admiral Montojo that he did not know the Marquis of Queensberry rules applied to naval combats."

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BRITISH SEIZURES AND GERMAN WRATH.

THE seizure and search which British cruisers are reported to have made of several German steamers, one of them in the Suez canal, seem to have raised a storm of popular wrath in Germany. England's rights and Germany's wrongs in the case are a matter of dispute in the American press, but the importance of the affair seems to lie, as the Boston *Transcript* remarks, "rather in the excited condition of German public sentiment than in the legal aspect of the seizure of the German vessels." The seizure of the *Bundesrath* in Delagoa Bay carrying twenty-three passengers suspected of being Boer recruits, started the ill-feeling, but it was greatly intensified when the imperial mail steamer *General* was stopped at Aden, held by British troops, and compelled to discharge her cargo. It is not reported that anything contraband was found. The cause and probable result of the

THE SEIZURE OF THE AMERICAN FLOUR.
UNCLE SAM: "Cousin John, you're stepping on my toes."
—*The New York Herald.*

seizures are hazarded by the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* in the following statement, which is reproduced in the cable despatches to American papers:

"It looks as if Great Britain cared less for the cargo in question than for demonstrating before the world that, altho most unlucky on the land, she is the unchallenged mistress of the sea, a demonstration which will do more for the German navy than all the speeches of Emperor William."

The New York *Sun* accepts the report that the British authorities suspected the German steamers of carrying recruits for the Boer forces; but points out that it was England who denied our right to stop a British steamer and capture Mason and Slidell during the Civil War. Here we have a case, says *The Sun*, "absolutely identical with that of the *Trent*, yet we see the captain of a British cruiser repudiates the very principle which, in our hour of desperate trouble, his country forced us to swallow." *The Sun* continues:

"Is England, then, the only authorized expounder of international law, and are its principles and precedents to be treated as rigorous or flexible at her sole option? . . . These acts [the seizures] are indefensible from the viewpoint of international law, but it is on the score of their egregious folly that they ought also to be reprobated by every far-sighted Englishman. Was it worth while to break her own precedents when, by so doing, she was certain to give offense to the United States and Germany, the only powers on earth upon whose good will she has any reason to count at this juncture? Is it wise for England to go out of her way to abridge the rights of neutrals in two grave particulars when in the days that are to come her national existence may depend upon securing for those rights the utmost possible latitude?"

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that England could find a much better way to cut off Boer reinforcements and supplies. It says:

"This is certainly not the only resource of the British Government. She is invading the rights of two neutrals in order to reach one belligerent. Yet all that she needs is to prevent the traffic between that belligerent and the Portuguese port. Great Britain must assuredly possess enough influence with a petty state like Portugal, partially dependent upon Great Britain for her independence, to induce her to perform her own duties as a neutral. The Boers are said to have threatened raids upon the Portuguese territory if the traffic between Pretoria and Lorenzo Marques were interfered with. But the neutral obligations of Portugal are clear. England can far better afford to give Portugal any necessary guaranties of indemnity for Boer raids than to sacrifice all rights of neutrals and subject the sustenance of her people to peril in her next war. The British agent at Lorenzo Marques must know what is going on, and if he can not secure its stoppage then England has less influence with Portugal than the United States had with England during our Civil War. To plead necessity as an excuse for seizing merchandise from a neutral to a neutral port is a confession of incompetence in the British Foreign Office."

The New York *Times* thinks that the Germans are too "touchy." It says:

"The somewhat hysterical remarks of the German press irresistibly recalls a remark of Stevenson's about the behavior of the Germans in Samoa: 'Touchy themselves, they read all history in the light of personal affronts.' Given this state of mind, and it is not wonderful that the German press should see, in the attempt of Great Britain to keep recruits and arms and ammunition out of the Transvaal, nothing but a deep-laid plot to insult and humiliate Germany."

The Cuban Prisons.—Some exclamations of surprise have been elicited by the recent reports of the evil condition of the Cuban jails. Many had supposed that after a year of American occupation the malodorous prison abuses would have ceased to exist, but General Wood seems to have found there a field full of opportunities for his administrative talent. *The Outlook* describes the situation and comments upon it as follows:

"He [General Wood] found that the sanitary conditions were bad, that prisoners slept on the bare floors, that even among American prisoners the average period of detention without trial was five months, and that Cubans whom General Ludlow ordered released are still held, after three or four years' waiting without trial. On the subject of Cuban prison abuses Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, of the New York Prison Association, has just made a report founded on personal inspection. He finds these abuses flagrant—the herding of boys in idleness with hardened prisoners; lack of beds, blankets, and clothing for prisoners; filth and vermin everywhere. In the Havana Carcel, which Mr. Lewis characterizes as 'worse than the Newgate of John Howard,' he found on December 2 last twenty-two American citizens, some of whom had been there for over five months vainly begging a hearing. The entire system of the lower criminal courts he believes to have been corrupt, with the results still continuing, as in the case of men sentenced to forty years' imprisonment for insolence to officials. General Wood has already made thorough reforms in the Santiago prison system, and no doubt he will now remedy the abuses in Havana and throughout Cuba. If half that Mr. Lewis charges can be substantiated, it is almost incredible that such abominable cruelty and injustice should have been allowed to continue even a year under American administration."

The new military government is being well received by the Cubans, and the early correction of the abuses seems assured. Mr. Rubens, formerly counsel for the Cuban Junta, who has just returned from a Cuba trip, said in a recent interview:

"The veterans of the revolution, and all elements, even those supposed to be most at unrest, are deeply gratified by the pro-

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gram announced by General Wood—the reform of the courts so as to give speedy trials, the clearing of the prisons of those who have been languishing under the slow procedure, the establishment of a system of free public schools, and the construction of roads, all with a view to local necessities."

ENGLAND'S RIGHT OF CONQUEST BY "THE HIGHER MORALITY."

PROF. WASHBURN HOPKINS, of Yale, expresses a view held apparently by a large number of newspapers and public men when he argues (in *The Forum*) that what may seem to be criminal aggression by a large nation against a small and weak one is really justifiable if it conduces to the advantage of the race. This principle he calls "the higher morality." England's rule in India and our subjugation of the red man, for example, show many instances of actual fraud and broken vows, but the result, he holds, has been for the general good. Even the wronged peoples themselves are better off than before. In India, he says, "the taxes are less than they used to be; justice is to be had for the first time; education is open to all; charity does more than ever before to cover the want bred of a people's thriftlessness. For this India has to thank England—that sinful nation that robbed the prince and stole the province." In this view, he believes, lies the solution of the ethical puzzle presented to us in the present war in South Africa. He says:

"Granted that, from the point of view of the narrow moralist, the Boers are right; that England holds to-day no suzerainty over the republic; that even what she claims to hold does not entitle her to demand what she requires of the Boers; that the war is in reality of her own making; that it is a conflict she has forced upon a free people; and that she has forced it for her own advantage. But there is a higher morality. The Boers are free to make their own laws; but they have abused freedom. They have sought to defend their corporate existence by a narrow-minded policy which has not worked for good, either to the Boers themselves, to England, or to the world at large. Is it not possible that there is a law working on larger lines for the good of all, and that England is only an instrument for the furtherance of the moral law which finds practical expression in the attainment by the human race of greater benefit? It is at any rate certain that, in the successive struggles for national domination, every victory in the long run has benefited man and raised him higher, even at the cost of the violation of ordinary ethical standards on the part of the victors. Even Poland and Ireland will have to admit this hereafter, as Brittany can admit it to-day. Is there not here a counterpart in the moral world to the inflexible severity of physical laws, whereby the maintenance of the race is upheld at the sacrifice of individuals? In the end, so far as man is concerned, the survival of the fittest is the success of the most civilized, or of those who potentially at least represent humanity's progress. . . . . .

"I hold no brief for England; but while she serves God and man I rejoice in her triumphs. For God is served when man is bettered, and wherever England has taken her stand man has been bettered. This is the case in India. This is true of Egypt. It is true of the many little lands she holds round the earth. It will be proved again in Africa when Boer authority yields to her higher civilization."

The Springfield *Republican*, however, asks who is to decide when aggression is criminal and when it is "higher morality." Then, to show how the idea of "the greatest good for the greatest number" would work in every-day life, *The Republican* says:

"But we can call Professor Hopkins's attention to a case in point where concededly the greatest number is involved. Here are two men in narrow worldly circumstances, and here is the professor, who is, we will say, a millionaire with his residence crowded with superfluous wealth. The two men reason together on the 'higher morality.' They say it will obviously be to the greatest good of two, if not all three, that the professor be divested of part of his wealth. Larger possessions will make the two more conservative and contented, and law and order and safety to life and property will be enhanced thereby, as well as a reasonable progress in the uplifting of men. And so the two raid Professor Hopkins's house at night and make off with some of his superfluous wealth.

"That is the 'higher morality' as taught by Professor Hopkins of Yale. That is the essence of his application of the utilitarian theory of morals. We invite to it the attention of those capitalistic interests that are behind and underneath this movement of forcible aggression, both in England and the United States, which sets up the principle that might makes right, and good to all must come from it. Do they desire that action upon this principle shall become contagious among the people at large?"

A Plea for a Children's Court.—Mr. John W. Keller, New York's Commissioner of Charities, is endeavoring to have created a special criminal court exclusively for the trial of children's cases. He says:

"At present, children are arraigned in any district court, and some effort is needed to have their cases considered and disposed of separately from those of adults. There are two classes of children's cases—those who are taken to court on account of improper guardianship or for correctional causes, and those where children are destitute. They are brought to me for disposition after commitment, and are thrown in contact with adult paupers. This is not good, and it is worse in the courts.

"I want a court established exclusively for the consideration of cases of children. I would rather have one of the present city magistrates' courts set apart for this purpose, but if this is not possible I am in favor of creating a new court, and the appointment of a special magistrate to sit in it. I understand the Board of City Magistrates object to setting apart one of their courts for the purpose, on the ground that they have all the work they can do now, but I hardly understand their objection. It amounts merely to a reapportionment of the work they do at present.

"So far as my department is concerned, I have made arrangements for the care of children committed to me separate from the adult paupers. The rooms for their reception in the old quarters of the department [of Charities] will be ready January 1. . . . .

"There is ample room in the same building for a court, and the place is admirably suited for a court. If one is created and located there it will solve the entire problem."

The New York *Herald* declares that this suggestion "can not be too highly commended," and adds:

"Why not have all cases, not criminal, in which women are involved tried in this separate court also? And, going a step farther, why not have one woman judge at least to administer in controversies that involve the fit of a dress or differences between mistress and servant or teacher and scholar?"

The Columbus *Evening Dispatch* says:

"If Commissioner Keller accomplishes what he is working for, he will do a noble thing for children. Many a boy and perhaps many a girl has been converted into a life-time criminal through association with grown-up criminals in courts and correctional institutions. Of course many of them have inherited criminal instincts, and have likewise been under bad influences at home; but still the cases of a great many of them are by no means hopeless if these bad influences of heredity, surroundings, and associations were not supplemented and increased by continued contact with adult criminals."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GENERAL WOOD'S office at Havana is crowded with office-seekers. Can we deny that Cuba is ready for self-government?—*The Indianapolis News.*

WE shall have less trouble with our new possessions if the civil governors appointed by the President are really civil.—*The Chicago Record.*

IF flour is contraband of war, might not President Kruger feel constrained to withhold it from the British soldiers who are his prisoners?—*The New York World.*

QUITE a number of Englishmen who are now known to fame only as the husbands of American heiresses are going to South Africa to make reputations for themselves.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

GENERAL: "Are you sure you don't know where the Boers are?" Subordinate: "Yes, sir." "And you don't know how strong they are?" "No, sir." "Then let the advance begin."—*The New York Herald.*

STORY OF SOME GUILEFUL SAVAGES.—Once upon a time there were some guileful savages, who resolved to be civilized at small cost to themselves. Accordingly, they spent $750 in the construction of a salted gold-mine in their midst. The next day it rained, but the day after that the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race came on the keen jump, with cannon and Red Cross nurses, and civilized these savages. When the invaders discovered the deceit that had been practised upon them, their chagrin knew no bounds. For they had no gold, while the natives had civilization.—*The Detroit Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

BOOKS READ IN SOME POOR DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK.

IF the old Spanish proverb, "Tell me with whom you go, and I will tell you who you are," is to be applied to the choice of books, there are some very encouraging signs among the denizens of New York City's tenement-houses. The New York *Evening Post* has been making an investigation into the kind of books read in these districts, and in the course of it has collected data from three branches of the New York Free Circulating Library, and from the circulating library of the University Settlement at Rivington and Eldridge streets. "At all of these places," the writer says, "it has been found that the best works of the standard authors are in constant use, and a greater proportion of works other than fiction is called for in these neighborhoods than in those occupied by people with larger means." Of the foreign element, the Hebrews form the largest and best class of readers, and many of the boys and men of this race are said to be insatiable readers. The writer says further:

"The most striking fact in connection with the reading of the poorer people is the number of children who call for books. They constitute about three quarters of the patrons of the free libraries in the poor districts; a larger proportion of the whole number of readers than anywhere else in the city. Wherever a new circulating library has been opened among the poorer people, its readers have at first been almost altogether children, who draw the parents in by degrees.

"To the public schools is ascribed most of the credit for the interest which the children take in reading. The schools encourage, and to a certain extent require, the use of books from the circulating libraries in connection with the school work, while the effort to interest the pupils in the nation and its history seems to be meeting with much success.

"At the Yorkville branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, No. 1523 Second Avenue, a class of readers are found who, altho thrifty, are for the most part living on small earnings. A majority of them are Hebrews, people who a decade ago were living in the tenement-houses down-town, but have moved farther up with increasing prosperity and knowledge. 'The children here,' explained the librarian, 'like nothing so well as American history and biography, and we have a constant call for the works of Barnes, Coffin, and other writers along those lines. Our principal fiction readers are the women and girls. A great many of the girls are employed in stores and factories, and they read mainly for recreation. The Holmes and Cary stories are usually their choice until we get them interested in something a little more substantial.'"

The East Thirty-fourth Street branch of the Free Circulating Library is in a quarter largely inhabited by Germans and Italians; it is not, however, a tenement-house district. Here the librarian in charge states that "the men and boys read a better class of books than the women and girls." The young men ask for text-books and the older men for books bearing on their work. Strange to say, there is little call for German books. The desire appears to be to leave foreign literature behind when the old country is abandoned.

The circulating library of the University Settlement, used largely by the Russian and Polish Hebrews, presents perhaps the most interesting and encouraging reports of all, particularly when one contrasts this new life and these new opportunities with the darkness of their European environment:

"These people, altho many of them are wretchedly poor, are very intelligent and eager to learn wherever a chance is offered. 'They are remarkable readers—particularly the children,' said one of the persons in charge of the library at this point. 'While not more than 10 per cent. of the older people can read English, fully 75 per cent. of the young folks can, so you see our work is mainly in the interest of the latter class. The girls read Sophie May and Susan Coolidge, calling for Charles Reade, Miss Mulock, Miss Alcott, and Marion Crawford as they get older. The latter author is popular with the boys, too, but as a rule they choose works of history or biography. In reading fiction they look for stories of adventure and of city life. The boys like the Henty books and they love Trowbridge. When they think they ought to take up something a little further on they begin on Sir Walter Scott. In the boys about fourteen years old one noticeable trait is their desire for humor. Mark Twain and other humorous writers are sought for in a way that is surprising.'

"'Do you find that poetry is read?' was asked. 'Not much,' was the reply, 'except in connection with the work of the schools.'"

SHAKESPEARE'S INFLUENCE UPON PUSHKIN.

THE recent Pushkin centenary still continues to call forth articles and studies upon the life of the great father of modern Russian literature. In *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (January), Zenaïde A. Ragozin touches upon one phase of his literary development not hitherto noticed—the influence exerted upon him by Shakespeare. French pseudo-classicism had up to his time prevailed in Russia. The great innovation in Pushkin's dramas was that he did not treat them on the artificial lines of the French drama of Racine, but upon those of the Shakespearian histories. The writer says:

"He had been for a time, like all his contemporaries, under the spell of Byron's magnificent poetry and morbid views of life and men. But this influence was dispelled like mist before the morning sun when Shakespeare's glory burst on him. He studied him closely and lovingly; how searchingly and understandingly is shown by many stray bits of criticism scattered through his letters.

"'I never read either Calderon or Lope de Vega,' Pushkin writes, in a precious letter in which he opens a glimpse into the sanctum of his work, 'but what a man is Shakespeare! I can not get over him. How paltry Byron is by his side—Byron the dramatist, who in all his life understood only one character—his own. . . . To one of his personages he gave his pride, to another his hatred, to a third his moody melancholy. Thus out of one complete, gloomy, and powerful character he made several insignificant ones. That is not tragedy. . . . There is another common error. Having conceived a character, everything the author makes him say, even to the most indifferent, becomes distinctive and typical—like the pedants and sailors in Fielding's old novels. A conspirator asks for a glass of water in the manner of a conspirator—and makes himself ridiculous. . . . Now take Shakespeare. He lets his characters speak and act with all the careless naturalness of real life, because he is sure, at the right moment, to make them strike the right note.'

"To Pushkin's admiration and knowledge of Shakespeare we owe two more productions in two very different veins: a translation, or rather adaptation, under the title of 'Angelo,' of 'Measure for Measure,' grave and stern, and wholly worthy of the original; and a story in light, frolicsome verse, a charming bit of fun, which may be called a parody on 'Lucretia'—in this way: Pushkin happened to read the tale of the Roman matron's woes while in a particularly jocose mood, and the mad thought struck him, as he laid it down, 'What if she had not taken things so tragically, but had simply—boxed Tarquin's ears!' The idea amused him so much that he allowed it to take tangible shape in 'Count Noolin,' a modern version of the ancient story, enacted between a young and beautiful chatelaine and a young city Lovelace, bored and idle, her neighbor in the country, with just the *dénouement* he had imagined."

Mme. Ragozin regards "Eugéne Oniégin" as Pushkin's greatest work. It is, in the highest sense of the term, a society novel, she says, and can be likened only to Thackeray's "Vanity Fair":

"It rivals Thackeray's masterpiece in scope, in power, and grace, in vividness and depth, and as a wholly representative picture of the time and society it portrays, with an undercurrent of pensiveness and pathos, which belongs to the race, irrespective of time and setting. Add to all this the charm of matchless versification, sprightly, abundant, spontaneous, and musical as a mountain spring, and you will have a gem of a water and cut which would be hard to match in any literature."

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OUR DEBT TO MILTON.

THE question has lately been raised in England whether Milton is still read, and the prevailing opinion appears to be that he is not. It will be an evil day for England if this is true, says *The Spectator*, for he more than any other man is the embodiment of those ideals which have made England strong and truly great, both in literature and life. Says the writer:

"No Englishman who ever lived has so fully realized the idea of what Israel meant by a prophet. Yet he was a prophet who was also a poet, versed in the finest details of his art. In him the sons of Zion and the sons of Greece were reconciled; in him was seen all the learning of his age, the most ardent yet most delicate service of the Muses, but all his vast and varied accomplishments were fused in the supreme devotion to truth and liberty, and the desire to make of England a worthy temple to those divinities. There has been no such combination of gifts, no such diverse powers incarnated in one person in England's history.

"For England herself Milton mainly desired the embodiment of these ideals: intellectual freedom, the position of the leader of the cause of liberty in Europe, and that worthy and noble inner life in the absence of which the outer forms of liberty are worthless. The 'Areopagitica' is the greatest plea for the freedom of the mind ever written, let alone its splendor as a piece of prose; and tho we have had our reactions since its production, in effect it killed the despotism over the mind. During the whole of the seventeenth century a Machiavellian despotism was desolating Western Europe, and preparing the way for unutterable tragedy in France. Milton, who had lived in the land of Machiavelli, and who saw with prophetic insight what this meant, roused England and Europe (he proudly asserts, with a noble egoism akin to that of Dante, of his work that 'Europe talks from side to side' of this great task) to a sense of the danger. In 'Paradise Regained' we find a great part of the poem devoted to the idea of that inner freedom, that liberty of the soul, to be gained solely by obedience to divine law which should come in priority to mere political liberty, as the real guardian and guaranty of free institutions. Milton was no democrat; he was an aristocratic republican, like Plato; he despised the mob as truly as he detested tyrants; he was for an ordered liberty, a commonwealth of men whom, as Cowper said, the truth had made free, living under the reign of law. If our life and influence as a nation are to stand for a living influence in the world, if we are to be saved from the very real perils of materialism, we shall go to Milton for our ideal.

"Matthew Arnold, in his essay on Milton, looking forward to the spread of Anglo-Saxondom, and quoting Heine as to the contagion of Anglo-Saxon vulgarity, says that the superb austerity of Milton will save us. So long as Milton is a power, the progress of the English speech can not mean the spread of vulgar contagion."

Recent Growth of American Fiction.—Observers of literary currents are commenting upon the interesting fact that all the most popular books of the past year are not only from American writers, but with one exception deal with American themes. These are: "David Harum," "Richard Carvel," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Janice Meredith," and "Mr. Dooley." *The Bookman* (January) remarks that this is not a mere coincidence, nor a fact of ephemeral importance:

"We believe that it is a reflection in literature of a spirit that is just as much felt to-day in our broadly national life. Americans have at last, we think, really learned to stand upon their own feet and to accept their own standards as the best for them. The movement away from foreign influence has been a steady but a continuous one for many years, and while, perhaps, it has been hastened by the thrill of national sentiment which stirred the American people throughout the brief period of our war with Spain, the same result was bound to come ere long. Nor do we think that it is in the reading public any more than in our authors that the change is now discernible. American writers until now have nearly always kept an eye on England and on English models in producing what they wrote, and the result was a self-consciousness and a lack of independence which were fatal to originality. Now they have turned their backs resolutely upon everything extraneous, and at last they are able to see our own life as a whole and in its real significance and true properties. And to our mind we have made in this as yet only a mere beginning. The potentialities that exist in this gradually maturing intellectual independence are so momentous as to appeal with exceeding power to the imagination of all good Americans.

SOME RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT UPON AMERICAN LITERATURE.

MR. RIPLEY HITCHCOCK, who enjoys the honor of being the discoverer of "David Harum" after six publishing houses had refused it, has just written an article recounting some of the great advantages which have already resulted to American authors and the American reading public since the adoption of the International Copyright Act in 1891. He shows that the effect of the new law in those nine years in encouraging the production of American rather than of foreign books has been little less than marvelous. He says (we quote from *The Independent*, December 14):

"A few years before the passage of the Platt-Edmunds act, a New York publisher testified before the Senate committee that 'the effect of absence of international copyright on the opportunities of American authors to get into print or stay in print is most dangerous. I have unused manuscripts in my safe, and have sent back manuscripts which ought to have been published. The market would not support them.' At the same hearing a Boston publisher said: 'For two years, tho I belong to a publishing house which issues nearly a million dollars' worth of books a year, I have refused to entertain the idea of publishing an American manuscript . . . simply from the fact that it is impossible to make the books of most American authors pay unless they first gain recognition through the columns of the magazines.' It is true that the position taken by the latter speaker was an extreme one, but the two opinions represent fairly the general attitude enforced upon publishers by the competition of piratical reprints. The first speaker, who found that in non-copyright days the market would not support American authors, has now had the largest individual success of his career, in all probability, from the publication of an American book.

"But before I touch upon the fact that it is the American, not foreign author, who has earned the widest popularity of late, it is logical to extract such information as may be afforded by general statistics, despite the danger of misleading inferences. From the very useful record kept by *The Publishers' Weekly*, we found that the number of books published in the United States each year from 1890 to 1898 was as follows:

	Total.	American Authors.		Total.	American Authors.
1890	4,559	....	1895	5,469	3,396
1891	4,665	....	1896	5,703	3,300
1892	4,862	....	1897	4,928	3,313
1893	5,134	2,803	1898	4,886	2,908
1894	4,484	2,821			

"This list includes new books, new editions, and books imported in sheets or bound for publication in this country. . . . From the year 1893 on, the classified lists show an increased proportion of American authors. In 1894, for example, in spite of the smaller total, the number of American books showed a slight gain, and the next year's increase remains nearly constant until 1898, when the preoccupation of war may be held largely accountable for many irregularities. In view of the output of war literature, little less appalling than war itself, this decrease in 1898 seems surprising, but many of the war books will doubtless be credited to 1899. In looking over these figures it is necessary to bear in mind that they are incomplete, despite the careful work done by the *The Publishers' Weekly*, for the reason that completeness is impossible."

These general figures, says Mr. Hitchcock, are of less significance than those which relate to the present demand for American books already published. The latter figures, he declares, are extraordinary, and prove that the past year has been "the

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most remarkable in the history of the American publishing business." Mr. Hitchcock continues:

"That our latter state would be worse than our first was freely predicted by pessimists immediately after the passage of the copyright act, for it so happened that a few very popular English authors and a few meteoric new discoveries seemed almost immediately to occupy the field. Yet, in the year 1899 not a single foreign work of fiction has been published which has had in vulgar parlance a sensational success, while at the same time the year has been the most sensational in its successful fiction that the history of American publishing has known. The public demand for 'David Harum, A Story of American Life,' by the lamented Edward Noyes Westcott, has caused the printing of 350,000 copies up to the third week of November. Of 'Richard Carvel,' by Winston Churchill, it is announced that over 200,000 copies have been printed. 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' by Edwin Caskeden, has long since passed the 100,000 mark, and 'Janice Meredith,' by Paul Leicester Ford, published only a few weeks since, has had a sale thus far of over 110,000. The exact figures in each case will be in excess of those given here by the time this article is printed, but they serve to illustrate the general results. Tabulated, they make a most impressive showing:

David Harum	390,000
Richard Carvel	245,000
When Knighthood Was in Flower	125,000
Janice Meredith	125,000
Mr. Dooley in Peace and in War	Probably over 100,000

"To this list may properly be added Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's 'Red Rock,' which continues its career as one of the 'best-selling' books into 1899, and if we go a little further back we find books by Miss Mary Johnson and Mr. Harding Davis with sales reckoned by the tens of thousands. These results and others realized by authors like Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. Burnett, without going further, are certainly full of significance. No copyrighted book by a foreign author has met with the sale of any of the books in our tabulated list. Before the days of copyright there were isolated successes like 'Ben Hur,' with its 650,000, and, in earlier years, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' with its measureless popularity, and books like 'The Wide, Wide World,' 'The Lamplighter,' 'Routledge,' and 'The Leavenworth Case,' but these are isolated cases, instances selected from a long term of years. Within the eight and a half years since the international copyright law went into operation there has been a reasonably constant increase in the number of American writers who have gained a place with the reading public, and the year now closing has brought a series of American successes which, taken collectively, have never been approached.

"Without protection from a multitude of cheap reprints of the most popular foreign authors, no author or publisher thoroughly conversant with the conditions of business will believe that any of the books which I have mentioned would have reached their present figures. If Kipling, Hope, or Caine were offered under the black flag at twenty-five cents side by side with honest editions of 'Richard Carvel' or 'Janice Meredith,' can any one doubt the effect upon the sales of the latter books? It would be a waste of time to press this point, but another phase of the subject should not be lost sight of, which is the effect of such success as a stimulus to other American writers. This may represent a dull and sordid view, but the fact remains that potential as well as professional writers, like men of other callings, are apt to be influenced by the prospects for reward, and the influence of the changed conditions has shown itself in a closer study of literary craftsmanship. We need not trouble ourselves in regard to genius. In spite of the traditions, genius usually makes itself felt. But as regards talent, the influence of the practical encouragement which present conditions admit of assuredly makes for better training and development and greater professional fitness on the part of our writers."

The "Star System" in the Magazines.—A glance at the literary programs of the leading American magazines for 1900 will reveal the fact that all of them have one leading feature, which they make prominent in their advertisements, and upon which they mainly rely as a means of attracting subscriptions. *The Bookman* (January) terms this the "mischievous star system," and thinks it does not redound to the benefit of good literature. Following is the list of star magazine articles for this year, as given by *The Bookman:*

"The Life of Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley, in *The Century*.

"Eleanor," a novel, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, in *Harper's*.

"Tommy and Grizel," a novel, by J. M. Barrie, in *Scribner's*.

"The Life of the Master," by the Rev. John Watson, in *McClure's*.

"The Great Battles of the World," by Stephen Crane, in *Lippincott's*.

"The Autobiography of W. J. Stillman," in *The Atlantic*.

"William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man," by Hamilton W. Mabie, in *The Outlook*.

"The Theater and Its People," by Franklin Fyles, in *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

"America's Literary Diplomats, from Franklin to Hay," in *The Bookbuyer*.

"Essays on the Literature of the Nineteenth Century," in *The Critic*.

NEW LITERARY MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.

FOR the past few centuries the people of Ireland have been too busy striving to keep alive some few cherished political ideals and too weighted down with poverty and disaster to develop a complex literary expression; but since 1891 there have been many signs that the old Keltic imagination is not dead. Young literary Ireland even dreams of a return of the former glories, of the time when Ireland was the lamp of Europe, shining in a world of medieval twilight. This dream is indulged apparently by Mr. W. B. Yeats, the best-known representative of the new Irish school of letters. The fall of Parnell, he says, marked the beginning of a host of new movements in which the national life has been seeking to find utterance. He writes (in *The North American Review*, December):

"More books about Irish subjects have been published in these last eight years than in the thirty years that went before them, and these books have the care for scholarship and the precision of speech which had been notoriously lacking in books on Irish subjects. An appeal to the will, a habit of thought which measures all beliefs by their intensity, is content with a strenuous rhetoric; but an appeal to the intellect needs an always more perfect knowledge, an always more malleable speech. The new writers and the organizations they work through—for organizations of various kinds take the place held by the critical press in other countries—have awakened Irish affections among many from whom the old rhetoric could never have got a hearing, but they have been decried as weakening the national faith by lovers of the old rhetoric. I have seen an obscure Irish member of Parliament rise at one of those monthly meetings of the Irish Literary Society, when the members of the society read their poems to one another, and ask leave to read a poem. He did not belong to the society, but leave was given him, and he read a poem in the old manner, blaming the new critics and praising the old poems which had made him patriotic and filled his imagination with the images of the martyrs, and, as he numbered over their names, Wolfe Tone, Emmet, Owen Roe, Sarsfield, his voice shook and many were angry with the new critics.

"The organizations that are making this change are the Irish Literary Society in London, the National Literary Society in Dublin, which has just founded the Irish Literary Theater, and the Feis Ceoil committee in Dublin, at whose annual series of concerts of Irish music, singers and pipers from all parts of Ireland compete; and the Gaelic League, which has worked for the revival of the Gaelic language with such success that it has sold fifty thousand of its Gaelic text-books in a year. All these organizations have been founded since the fall of Parnell; and all are busy in preserving, or in molding anew, and without any thought of the politics of the hour, some utterance of the national life, and in opposing the vulgar books and the music-hall songs that keep pouring in from England."

Old Irish peasant verse, says Mr. Yeats, has, like all primitive poetry, a passion and a sense of beauty that tremble on the

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verge of incoherence, and he gives this bit—the lament of a peasant lover—as an example:

My love, oh, she is my love,
The woman who is most for destroying me,
Dearer is she for making me ill than the woman who would be for making me well.

She is my treasure, oh, she is my treasure,
The woman of the gray eyes,
A woman who would not lay a hand under my head.

She is my love, oh, she is my love,
The woman who left no strength in me;
A woman who would not breathe a sigh after me,
A woman who would not raise a stone at my tomb.

She is my secret love, oh, she is my secret love.
A woman who tells me nothing.
A woman who does not remember me to be out.

She is my choice, oh, she is my choice,
The woman who would not look back at me,
The woman who would not make peace with me.

She is my desire, oh, she is my desire:
A woman dearest to me under the sun,
A woman who would not pay me heed if I were to sit by her side.
It is she ruined my heart and left a sigh forever in me.

It is to this ancient spirit of Keltic imagination that Irish literature, in Mr. Yeats's opinion, is now returning, and he thinks Ireland's literary mission to the nations may be a great and important one. He says;

"Alone among nations, Ireland has in her written Gaelic literature, in her old love tales and battle tales, the forms in which the imagination of Europe uttered itself before Greece shaped the tumult of legend into her music of the arts; and she can discover, from the beliefs and emotions of her common people, the habit of mind that created the religion of the muses. The legends of other European countries are less numerous, and not so full of the energies from which the arts and our understanding of their sanctity arose, and the best of them have already been shaped into plays and poems. The Celt, as it seems, created romance, when his stories of Arthur and of the Grail became for a time almost the only inspiration of European literature, and it would not be wonderful if he should remold romance after its most ancient image, now that he is recovering his ancient possessions."

HOW AND WHY MR. MARKHAM WROTE "THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

THE teaching of Mr. Markham's famous poem "The Man with the Hoe" has been so often misunderstood that it is interesting to see what the author himself has to say as to his aim in writing it. In *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia, December 16), he tells us how he came to write the poem, and what was his real viewpoint. After alluding to his own early life, which was passed amid the hard conditions of a frontier stock-farm, he says:

"I have mentioned a few of the external forces that colored my thought. I may say, also, that for years my reading had drifted toward the philosophy evident in the poem. From boyhood till this hour I have wondered over the hoary problem that has been passed on to us from Job—why should some be ground and broken? Why should so many go down under the wheels of the world to hopeless ruin as far as human eyes can see? Is it necessary that many should perish that we who are the few may have life and light, may have food and shelter? And, withal, I had read in Isaiah of the industrial wrongs of old—in Isaiah, that voice of Vesuvius, shaking all around the horizon. Then, too, I knew how the world's injustice had forced from Christ's strong heart that cry against the mouths that devour widows' houses; and that other cry against the feet that walk over graves. . . . . .

"I did not write it as a protest against labor, but as my soul's deep word against the degradation of labor, the oppression of man by man. Of course I believe in labor; and I have little respect for an idler, be he rich or poor. It is against both the personal and the public good for any man to be at the same time a consumer and a non-producer.

"I believe in labor; I believe in its humanizing and regenerating power. Indeed, I believe that a man's craft furnishes the chief basis of his redemption. While a man is making a house, he is helping to make himself. While he chisels the block of marble, he is invisibly shaping his own soul. And it does not matter much what a man does—whether he builds a poem or hoes a field of corn. The thing of chief importance is the spirit in which he does his work. It must be done thoroughly and in the spirit of loving service. Work of this order is a perpetual prayer. Work of this sort is sacred, however lowly—sacred tho it be the sweeping of a gutter or the carrying of a hod.

"The spirit of use, of loving service, sends a gleam of the ideal into every labor. And man needs the ideal more even than he needs bread. The ideal is the bread of the soul.

"But while all true work is beautiful and holy, it is also a fact that excesses are evils—a fact that overwork and underpaid work tend to break down instead of building up. Work is good for a child, but I can put such heavy burdens upon him as to deform his body and stunt his mind. Dickens gave us this Hoe-boy type in Smike, the pathetic youth in 'Nicholas Nickleby.'"

Altho the poem has been published only ten months, the commendations and criticisms already elicited by it would fill several volumes. One of the most notable recent criticisms is from the pen of Mr. E. P. Powell, author of "Our Heredity from God," in *The Coming Age* (November). "Mr. Markham shows us the workman of civilization, not going up from the animal, but going down from what God made him," says the writer. "Such an interpretation of man and labor, especially of agricultural labor, at this time, puts the poem in alinement with that pessimism and explosive arraignment of social order in which sentimentalism strikes hand with brute force." Mr. Powell suggests an "amendment" to Mr. Markham's interpretation of Millet's peasant. It is in part as follows:

Lifted by toil of centuries, he leans
Upon his hoe, and gazes on the heavens;
The glorious light of ages on his face.
Who made him rise above the earth and fate,
A man who grieves, but conquers grief with hope?
Who loosed his tongue to speak articulate?
Whose was the hand that fronted up his brow?
Who kindled truth's red torch within his brain?

Behold the man that God doth make; and give
To have dominion over see and land!
To trace the stars; and search the earth for power;
To make the seasons fertile to his will!
This is the dream He dreamed who shaped the suns,
And painted blue the firmament with light.
Through all the stretch of heaven, to its last throne,
There is no shape more glorious than his;
More eloquent of hate for sensual greed;
More 'lumined for the future's high demand.

What gulfs between him and the anthropoid;
Master of ax and plow! Behold for him
Shall yet speak Plato! of his loins the Christ!
Unless for him, the dawns would rift in vain;
The roses redden into thought;—and the hills
Would hold their poems inarticulate.
Here is the upward looker! Slowly rising up,—
Yet master of the earth, he turns the glebe,
And reaps rich harvest where the beast would starve.

SOME FAULTS OF CONTEMPORARY JOURNALISM.

MR. JOHN JAY CHAPMAN, himself a journalist as well as a distinguished critic, believes that the influence which modern journalism is exercising, not only over life and morals but over literature, is anything but beneficent. It is the great bazar of modern art and letters, he remarks, but on its counters are to be found little else besides the mediocre, the hypocritical, the cheap, and the vulgar. In *The Critic* (January) he says:

"The press fills the consciousness of the people. A modern community breathes through its press. Journalism, to be sure, is a region of letters, where all the factors for truth are at a special and peculiar discount. Its attention is given to near and ugly things, to mean quarrels, business interests, and special

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ends. Every country shows up badly here. The hypocrisy of the press is the worst thing in England. It is the worst exhibition of England's worst fault. The press of France gives you France at her weakest. The press of America gives you America at her cheapest. Perhaps the study of journalism in any country would illustrate the peculiar vices of that country; and it is fair to remember this in examining our own press. But examine we must, for it is important.

"The subject includes more than the daily newspapers. Those ephemeral sheets that flutter from the table into the waste-paper basket, which are something more than mere newspapers and less than magazines, and the magazines themselves which are more than budgets of gossip and less than books, make up a perpetual rain of paper and ink. Thousands of people are engaged in writing them, and millions in reading them. This whole species of literature is typical of the age; let us see how it is conducted.

"A journal is a meeting-place between the forces of intellect and of commerce. The men who become editors always bear some relation to the intellectual interests of the country. They make money, but they make it by understanding the minds of the people who are not taking money but thought from the exchanges that the editors set up. A magazine or a newspaper is a shop. Each is an experiment and represents a new focus, a new ratio between commerce and intellect. Even trade journals have columns devoted to general information and jokes. The one thing a journal must have in order to be a journal is circulation. It must be carried into people's houses, and this is brought about by an impulse in the buyer. The buyer has many opinions and modes of thought which he does not draw from the journal, and he is always ready to drop a journal that offends him. An editor is thus constantly forced to choose between affronting his public and placating his public. Now whatever arguments may be given for his taking one course or the other, it remains clear that in so far as an editor is not publishing what he himself thinks of interest for its own sake he is encouraging in the public something else besides intellect. He is subserving financial, political, or religious bias, or, it may be, popular whim. He is, to this extent at least, the custodian and protector of prejudice."

Since this enormous American reading public is made up of people of common-school education, closely resembling one another in their mental traits and prejudices, it is natural, says Mr. Chapman, that the science of journalism—which is dominated by purely commercial ideals, and whose officers are just as truly tradesmen as are the people in the shops—should have gradually come to mean the ability to tickle mediocre fancy and to cater to mediocre prejudice:

"The great investments in the good-will of millions are nursed by editors who live by their talents and who in another age would have been intellectual men. The highest type of editor now extant in America will as frankly regret his own obligation to cater to mediocrity as the business man will regret his obligation to pay blackmail, or as the citizen will regret his obligation to vote for one of the parties. 'There is nothing else to do. I am dealing with the money of others. There are not enough intelligent people to count.' He serves the times. The influence thus exerted by the public (through the editor) upon the writer tends to modify the writer and make him resemble the public. It is a spiritual pressure exerted by the majority in favor of conformity. This exists in all countries, but is peculiarly severe in countries and ages where the majority is made up of individuals very similar to each other. The tyranny of a uniform population always makes itself felt.

["It has been discovered that Julius Cæsar edited a newspaper."—*Daily Paper.*]

IMPORTANT BASSO-RELIEVO, SHOWING THE GREAT EDITOR DISPATCHING HIS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

—*Punch.*

"If any man doubts the hide-bound character of our journals to-day let him try this experiment. Let him write down what he thinks upon any matter, write a story of any length, a poem, a prayer, a speech. Let him assume as he writes it that it can not be published, and let him satisfy his individual taste in the subject, size, mood, and tenor of the whole composition. Then let him begin his peregrinations to find in which one of the ten thousand journals of America there is a place for his ideas as they stand. We have more journals than any other country. The whole field of ideas has been covered, every vehicle of opinion has its policy, its methods, its precedents. A hundred will receive him if he shaves this, pads that, cuts it in half; but not one of them will trust him as he stands. 'Good, but eccentric.' 'Good, but too long.' 'Good, but new.'"

Every stroke of the editor's blue pencil is devitalizing literature by erasing personality, says Mr. Chapman; and it is done in the money interests of a syndicate. Its debasing effect upon character is just as great, nevertheless, as tho it were done at the command of the German Emperor. Mr. Chapman cites the case of the reporter who writes up a public meeting, but colors it with the creed of his journal:

"Can he do this acceptably without abjuring his own senses? He is competing with men whose every energy is bent on seeing the occasion as the newspaper wishes it seen. Consider the immense difficulty of telling the truth on the witness-stand, and judge whether good reporting is easy. The newspaper trade as now conducted is prostitution. It mows down the boys as they come from the colleges. It defaces the very desire for truth, and leaves them without a principle to set a clock by. They grow to disbelieve in the reality of ideas. But these are our future literati, our poets and essayists, our historians and publicists.

"The experts who sit in the offices of the journals of the country have so long used their minds as commercial instruments that it never occurs to them to publish or not publish anything according to their personal views. They do not know that every time they subserve prejudice they are ruining intellect. If there were an editor who had any suspicion of the way the world is put together he would respect talent as he respects honor. It would be impossible for him to make his living by this traffic. If he knew what he was doing he would prefer penury.

"These men, then, have not the least idea of the function they fulfil. No more has the agent of the insurance company who corrupts a legislator. The difference in degree between the two iniquities is enormous, because one belongs to that region in the scale of morality which is completely understood, and the other does not. We do not excuse the insurance agent; we will not allow him to plead ignorance. He commits a penal offense. We will not allow selfishness to trade upon selfishness and steal from the public in this form. But what law can protect the public interest in the higher faculties? What statute can enforce artistic truth?

"We actually forbid a man by statute to sell his vote, because a vote is understood to be an opinion, a thing dependent on rational and moral considerations. You can not buy or sell it without turning it into something else. The exercise of that infinitesimal fraction of public power represented by one man's vote is hedged about with penalties; because the logic of practical government has forced us to see its importance. But the harm done to a community by the sale of a vote does not follow by virtue of the statute, but by virtue of a law of influence of which the statute is the recognition. The same law governs the sale of any opinion, whether it be conveyed in a book review or in a political speech, in a picture of life and manners, a poem, a novel, or an etching. There is no department of life in which you can lie for private gain without doing harm. The grosser forms of it give us the key to the subtler ones, and the jail becomes the symbol of that condition into which the violation of truth will shut any mind."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY'S PROGRESS.

THE sensational dailies are not saying so much about wireless telegraphy as they were in the days of the international yacht races, but a glance at the electrical journals shows that scientific interest in it and its applications—actual and possible—is unabated. Nearly a column of editorial notes is devoted by *The Electrical World and Engineer* to an attempt to explain the rise and progress of an electrical wave, such as that which bears the wireless message from point to point. It says:

"Many seem to find at first attempt a difficulty in picturing to themselves the genesis of a wireless wave, that spreads into space and acknowledges neither metes nor bounds. . . . The fundamental phenomena involved in the production of an unwired wave are delightfully simple, altho the precise detail of the action at each point and instant is still fascinatingly difficult.

"Any electric or magnetic disturbance whatsoever, in any place, save a perfectly conducting envelope, like a sealed can at absolute zero, generates an electromagnetic wave that travels off in all directions with that velocity which is so neatly and aptly designated by physicists as '*v*.' This is true whether we wave an electrified comb, waggle a permanent magnet, or excite a transformer into multitudinous magnetic oscillations. The only question of importance is in the energy of the radiated disturbance. That depends upon the mechanism. We have to wave a pocket dictionary very violently in the air before we recognize a sound emitted by the moving book. Less active movement of a walking-stick will generate sufficient amplitude of disturbance in the air to make the movement audible, and, as we all know, a jerk from the wrist will make a whiplash generate so violent a local disturbance of the air as shall make itself recognized in a loud crack. But there was disturbance, and there was therefore sound, in each of the three cases. So, there can be no doubt that an excited transformer sends say 60 waves per second into free space each about 3,000 miles long, or more than long enough to span the Atlantic. The local intensity, however, is so feeble that it is not likely that coherers would be affected at any distance from the apparatus. If they were, central stations would have to reckon invisible electromagnetic radiation as a noticeable waste of coal.

"A suddenly demagnetized iron core in an induction coil can send out a disturbance of sufficient amplitude to affect coherers at a short distance, but what is wanted is the whip-crack of a much more sudden disturbance. Fortunately, a discharging electric condenser can produce oscillations so swift and sudden, in the neighborhood of the discharging circuit, that a powerful wave is emitted. A Hertz oscillator while discharging shakes the ether in its neighborhood so violently that during the very brief interval of its discharge it may be working at the rate of many horses, *i.e.*, many kilowatts. A sparkless oscillation from a high-tension source into or out of a condenser may also produce the impulsive shock upon the ether; but the quickest currents or electric motions that we can yet produce are those due to the natural discharge of a highly charged condenser, and this is always accompanied by disruption and a spark."

As regards new applications of the system, *Electricity* gives the following item of news:

"It is reported that the Ann Arbor Railroad will put wireless telegraphy to a practical test by introducing it in connection with their car ferry business across Lake Michigan. The contract with the Marconi representatives has been closed, and the system will be established at once. The station will be at Frankfort and at a point near Menominee, Mich. The space to be covered is about eighty-three miles. An attempt will be made by the Ann Arbor road to keep this ferry open all winter. If wireless telegraphy fails, a cable will be laid across the lake next year. Representatives of the Marconi system express confidence that they will be able to give satisfactory service."

As to new apparatus, the following, from the same paper, is of interest:

"Researches by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden and his assistant, Professor Kintner, in the electrical laboratory of the Western University of Pennsylvania have resulted in the production of a receiver for wireless telegraphy, which it is claimed is two thousand times more sensitive than the coherer of the Marconi system. In speaking of the discovery Professor Fessenden is reported as saying: 'Altho we have improved the receiver so that it is two thousand times as sensitive as the original one, we realize that we have not yet begun to see the limit. Marconi, in his brilliant experiments, has demonstrated that messages can be sent for ninety miles. As our receiver is so many times as sensitive, it is clear that messages can be sent by our method farther, tho just what the limit is I would not like to say.'"

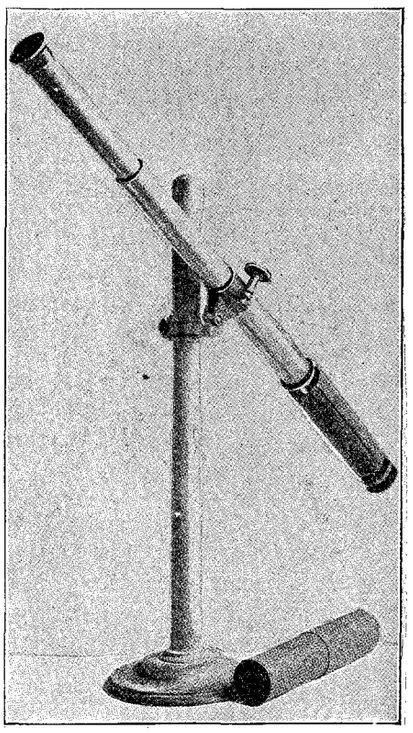
In contrast to all this, a note of depreciation is sounded by Prof. Elihu Thomson, in a recent lecture in Lynn, Mass. Professor Thomson asserted that while wireless telegraphy is a very beautiful system and may be of great practical use, there are many objections to its wide adoption and many difficulties in the way of its perfection. He added:

"Any man by setting up a receiving-wire could collect the message, and in the case of war the enemy could either read the messages sent, or by setting up another instrument could send confusing messages. Salt water would stop the waves, and over a certain distance the curvature of the earth would probably stop them. The waves are so coarse that they would get around most obstacles. Wireless telegraphy will fill a certain gap. For lighthouses it will be invaluable. A certain number could be flashed out, and any vessel going by, no matter what the weather conditions were, could read the signal by simply running up a receiving-wire to its mast. Vessels at sea could find out each other's positions, and in time of war this would be of great service, provided always that there was no enemy around."

This is a fair example of the attitude of the more skeptical scientific men toward the new system; and, as even these admit its usefulness under certain conditions, it may be concluded that wireless telegraphy, even if it does not revolutionize communication, has "come to stay."

A LONG-DISTANCE MICROSCOPE.

THE microscope, as usually constructed, is intended for use at very short range; but there is nothing in the nature of the instrument to prevent its being made in such manner that the object observed may be at a considerable distance. This would in most cases be a disadvantage rather than the opposite; but an ingenious Frenchman has discovered that in the study of live insects and their habits a long-distance microscope is a great help to the entomologist. He has accordingly devised what he calls a "telemicroscope," or long-distance microscope, which is illustrated and described in an article in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 16). The writer does not give his name nor does he reveal that of the inventor of the



THE TELEMICROSCOPE.

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new instrument. Possibly they are one and the same. The article begins with a few paragraphs on the classification of optical instruments. Of the two classes of instruments—telescopes and microscopes—designed to aid the human eye, the former attain their object, we are reminded, by means of enlargement through the use of lenses or mirrors. In the reflecting telescope mirrors are used; in the different refracting telescopes, lenses. In the latter instruments the enlargement being theoretically the greater as the objective has less curvature, the constructors have endeavored to increase the focal distance of the object-glass more and more. The great telescope of the forthcoming Exposition will have a focal distance of 60 meters [197 feet], surpassing in this respect all preceding instruments. The writer continues:

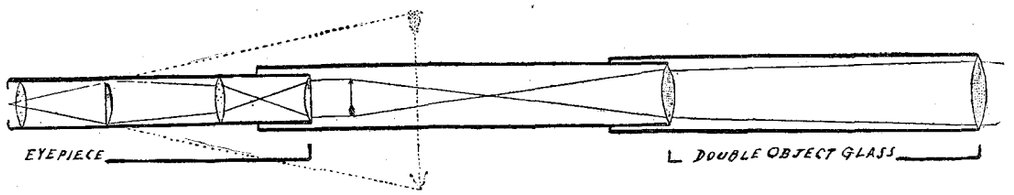
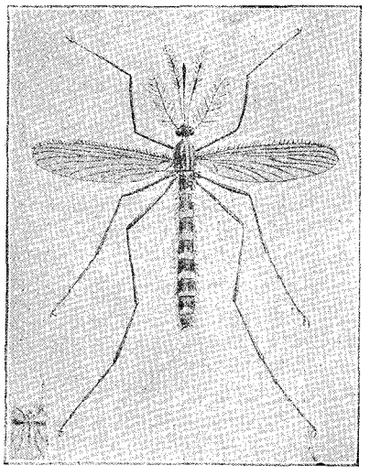


DIAGRAM OF THE TELEMICROSCOPE.

"A second class of instruments has for its aim the observation of bodies of small dimensions; this class includes simple and compound microscopes, the solar microscope, and the photo-electric microscope.

"As the enlargement in microscopes depends on the converging power of the lens or of the combination of lenses, constructors have endeavored to obtain more and more convergent lenses, and as the convergence is dependent on the diminution of the focal distance, the object-glass must be brought nearer and nearer to the objects observed. On the one hand, therefore, we have a tendency to observe objects that are farther away; on the other, to observe objects that are as close as possible to the instrument.

"It can not be denied that it would be advantageous to obtain a reasonably great enlargement at a medium distance. For entomologic studies in particular, with a lens that magnifies scarcely two or three times at a distance of 1 centimeter [⅜ inch], or with the compound microscope on which we are obliged to rely if we wish to get a greater magnifying power, it is impossible to study the habits of insects, the majority of their actions, or the phenomena of their existence. An instrument that should enable us to observe these tiny creatures without alarming them, doing them violence, forcing them to leave their accustomed haunts, or even depriving them of life, would certainly give valuable aid to science and would also be a source of new delights, as varied as they would be delicious and elevated."



MOSQUITO, NATURAL SIZE, AND ALSO AS VIEWED WITH THE TELEMICROSCOPE.

Such an instrument as this, the writer goes on to say, is already in existence. Its magnifying power is more than 12 diameters at a distance of 10 inches. The power may even be increased by lengthening the tubes or modifying the lenses of the objective; but the magnification is sufficient, and by increasing it we should gain nothing. To quote again:

"The telemicroscope is really only a small telescope having an objective formed of two achromatic lenses. These can be separated or brought nearer together by sliding the tubes. . . . If the distance is less than the focal distance of greatest convergence they act like a single lens. A good ratio for their focal distances is 25 to 18 centimeters [10 to 7 inches]. That of greatest convergence, placed on the inside, condenses the beam of light, which it reverses and throws upon the eyepiece. This is the ordinary Dollond four-glass eyepiece. The eyeglass is as convergent as clearness will admit, for convergence here increases both the magnification and the extent of the field of view.

"Not only is the telemicroscope a microscope, properly speaking, but, as may be seen, it is also a valuable field-glass, because its use requires only a very slight adjustment of the tubes, which makes it more convenient than strong opera-glasses. It also surpasses these greatly in power, in the extent of its field of view, and in clearness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EASTERN AND WESTERN TYPES OF COLLEGE GIRLS.

EASTERN college girls have heads built on the "cutter" plan, while those from the West have skulls of "schooner" build. This is the nautical and rather mystifying language in which Dr. Jay W. Seaver, of the Yale gymnasium, states the results of some recent anthropometrical measurements. In his paper, which was read before the anthropological section of the American Association, at the recent meeting of allied scientific societies at New Haven, Dr. Seaver advances the theory that there are three distinct American types as deduced from physical measurements. Girls alone are discussed in the paper, because there are yet no measurements from men's colleges that can be used for the calculation of divers types. In a report of Dr. Seaver's paper *The Sun* (New York, December 28) says:

"His comparison of the records of the women students at these colleges was made with the object of determining whether the differences in type, if any, conformed to the showing of Gould's types of men calculated on the measurements of men in service toward the close of the Civil War. Gould's charts showed a tendency to distinguish between the rural and urban types, those soldiers who came from the Northern and agricultural States like Vermont and Minnesota being considerably taller and of more swarthy build than the average of the States in which the urban population predominated.

"In regard to the women of the colleges considered, Dr. Seaver finds the reverse is true. He considers the Wellesley girl as representing a fairly localized section about Boston, and, therefore, as the urban type. The record shows her to be generally taller than the girls of Oberlin and Nebraska. The head of the Eastern type is the larger, but has also the greater antero-posterior diameter, giving the 'flat-head' effect, or what Dr. Seaver termed 'cutter-shaped' heads. The Western type of head is more rotund, having the greater lateral diameter, and therefore conforms to the description 'schooner-shaped.'

"Both of the Western types have larger girth of chest than the Boston girls, and the Nebraskan records are marked by marvelous lung capacity. What the relation may be between the size and shape of the head and the brain power of the subjects comparatively, Dr. Seaver said he had not yet been able to determine. The matter has been one to which much study has been given, but so far no satisfactory results have been obtained."

In attempting to account for these facts Dr. Seaver could only offer a theory, that the "schooner" heads were due to the predominance of Teuton blood in the West. This was denied by the Western professors who took part in the discussion. They insisted that the real Teuton head was to be found in Boston, and that the Western was what they preferred to call an Alpine type.

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WHY PAPER ROTS.

MODERN paper has a bad reputation. There is a general belief that it is of poor quality and flimsy texture compared with that made half a century ago. Most of our paper is now manufactured from wood-pulp, rags being used now in making expensive writing-paper only—a fact due to the enormous activity in the production of printed matter. To furnish paper for our hundreds of thousands of popular novels and our Sunday newspapers, the world's supply of rags would go but a little way; our modern paper-mills chew up whole forests into pulp, and still the cry is "more!" Yet there are some precautions that should and can be taken by paper-manufacturers. These are indicated in a note on "The Deterioration of Paper" in *La Nature* (Paris, December 16), which we translate as follows:

"Altho we are able nowadays to make paper that looks well and can nevertheless be sold cheap, it must be confessed that these papers of cellulose, wood-pulp, etc., have the serious fault that they deteriorate with extraordinary rapidity. A London publisher believes that books printed to-day will be no longer legible thirty or forty years hence, while the papers of the Middle Ages are still in a perfect state of preservation. Since 1885 the German Imperial Bureau for the testing of materials has been investigating the causes of this rapid deterioration and the remedies that may be applied. The British Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Industry, and Commerce has also a committee to investigate the subject, and it has just published a detailed report. It has examined only papers made in the usual manner and subjected to ordinary conditions of use; and it has classed the observed deteriorations in two categories—disaggregation and alteration of color.

"As to the first, we meet with it in all papers, as well in those made of rags as in those that contain a high percentage of wood-pulp. The deterioration is due partly to a chemical transformation in the fibers themselves, and partly to the action of illuminating-gas in the libraries where the books are kept. In all cases, the chemical transformations tend toward breaking up the structure of the paper. In paper made of rags, these transformations come from the existence of acid substances, either present in the paper at the time of manufacture, or resulting from later reactions, or coming from the products of combustion of gas. In pulp paper there is oxidation, with a basic or alkaline reaction."

The English committee came to some practical conclusions, of interest chiefly to paper-manufacturers, such, for instance, as that the sizing should contain not more than two per cent. of resin in the dry state; that papers ought to be finished up with some normal excess of alum, which gives them a slight acid reaction; that papers should contain a minimum of chlorates; and that, in a general way, a paper designed to last as long as possible should contain at least 70 per cent. of fiber—cotton, hemp, or linen.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"Tired" Iron Recuperated by Electricity.—As is well known, iron or steel used in structures such as bridges, the frames of buildings, etc., "gets tired," in course of time; that is, it undergoes some sort of molecular alteration or crystallization that causes it to deteriorate. From this cause steel springs often lose their tension and razors their temper. In all cases the metal will recuperate after rest, just as the tired animal muscle will. It has been reported that an Italian engineer has discovered that an electric current may be used to hasten the process of recuperation. Says *Electricity* (December 13) which gives us this information:

"The story of the discovery, for the truth of which we can not vouch, runs as follows: The inventor was awaiting his turn in a barber shop in a town in Italy, and heard the barber abuse his favorite blade because it was doing poor work. The razor was simply 'tired.' The inventor immediately jumped to the conclusion that the razor was suffering from crystallization due to a change in the relative position of the molecules, and that rest from vibration would restore it to its original condition. He purchased the razor, took it home, and began experimenting. First he tried by the vibration of tuning-forks to destroy crystallization in the metal, but in vain. Then he inserted the razor in a solenoid and passed an electric current through the latter. The blade was much improved, but had by no means been restored to its original condition. The experiment was about to be abandoned as a failure, when the inventor bethought him that an interrupted current might bring about the desired result. This he tried and was rewarded by success.

"Altho it must be acknowledged the above story sounds, to put it vulgarly, 'fishy,' it is claimed that this electrical method of restoring lost qualities in iron and steel has been tried on a 'tired' web member of a bridge with success."

THE PYRAMIDS AND AN EGYPTIAN DAM.

AN interesting engineering story in which a Nile dam, the Pyramids, the Khedive, and a French engineer figure prominently, is told in *The Irrigation Age*. According to a writer in that magazine there was completed in 1861, under French supervision, what is known as "the barrage"—a dam at the apex of the Nile delta, just above Cairo, which was intended to make the river navigable during low water. Says the writer:

"Tho it had cost thousands of lives, and taken a quarter of a century to construct, it proved but a limited process. So insecurely had it been planned that in 1863 the sluice-gates had to be hurriedly revised to prevent the whole structure from being swept away and washed in sections to the Mediterranean. It was reinforced by the French engineers in charge, and managed to do part of the work intended for it, but only a part. It was never strong enough to serve any great area in the delta until the English came into exclusive control in 1883. Then Sir Colin Moncrieff, the English diplomatic agent and actual ruler of Egypt, took the barrage in hand. Under his administration the dam was built up, and made as effective as its early faulty construction permitted. Gradually the growing area in the delta was increased until to-day something over a million acres are growing the finest cotton in the world. What was formerly a sullen unclaimed waste is now yielding $30,000,000 annually in crops. It is related that the barrage, worthless as it is as an engineering work of permanent value, almost cost the world the existence of its most ancient and inspiring monuments—the great pyramids. The construction of the work was undertaken while Mehemet Ali, 'the great,' was Khedive of Egypt. After he had decided on the dam, he placed Mongel Bey, a French engineer, in charge.

"'Where am I to get the stone for the barrage?' asked the Frenchman.

"'There,' said Mehemet Ali, pointing to the pyramids. 'From those great useless heaps. Use them up, every block, if need be.'

"Mehemet Ali, it is related, was not a gentleman to be trifled with. He was an autocrat of the kind who figure in the 'Arabian Nights.' The engineer was literally between the devil and the deep sea. As a European he knew what would happen to him if he destroyed the pyramids. The entire civilized world would call down maledictions on his head and his name would be ever infamous where he would have it great. On the other hand was Mehemet Ali, with all the Egyptian scorn and disregard for the great antiquities that abound in the oldest country on earth. Even to this day the Egyptians care nothing for these hoary monuments except as they serve to attract tourists and backsheesh. To reason with Mehemet, therefore, on the score of sacrilegious vandalism was worse than useless. So Mongel Bey got his wits to work. He came to his master the next day and said that elaborate calculations had convinced him that it would cost more to transport the pyramid stones than it would to quarry the living rock out of the adjacent hills.

"'Very well, then quarry it,' said the practical Mehemet tersely, and the pyramids were saved to the world by the Frenchman's ingenious lie."

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The Craving for Stimulants.—Some people, at least, who are given to drink, may be entitled to more consideration than they are likely to receive from those who are laboring in the cause of temperance. If the deductions of Dr. H. Campbell, as contained in *The Lancet* for October 21, are correct, a moderate use of stimulants may in some cases be a positive benefit and a protection against excess. Dr. Campbell's contentions are thus abstracted by *The Medical Age:* The blood, he says, normally contains stimulants, and these stimulants exercise a favoring influence on function, and conduce to, and may even be a necessary factor in the production of, the feeling of well-being, which explains the widespread liking in man or beast for stimulating substances. "This liking, amounting often to a craving, is the expression of a great physiological principle. When there is perfect health, when the blood is well provided with its proper stimulants and not overcharged with depressants, there is no craving for extraneous stimulants, as alcohol, tea, or coffee. But when it is defective in the one or surcharged with the other, then is felt the desire for the glass of wine or the cup of tea. In order to obviate this desire we should seek to keep the body at the highest level of health. The more perfect the health the more perfect will be the composition of the blood, both in respect to physiological stimulants and deleterious toxins. A blood properly constituted in these and other respects will exercise a gentle stimulant action on the nervous system and induce a condition of mild physiological intoxication which expresses itself in a feeling of well-being and happiness—a condition which can not be bettered."

Rain that Never Reaches the Ground.—The following account of a Saharan shower that dries up before it gets to the earth is furnished by M. Jean Massart, a Belgian botanist, in a recent article describing his travels in the great African desert. He writes (*Revue de l' Université de Bruxelles*):

"In the afternoon the sky becomes covered with clouds. At first these are only a multitude of white points, just perceptible, immovable in the azure. Each point increases regularly in size. They are soon tufts of cumulus, evenly distributed over the sky. Their bases are flat, as they float in the calm air; the successive condensations of vapor take place alone on the edges and on the swelling upper face. The white masses extend; they join their edges; they form a continuous covering that becomes more and more opaque. All at once the cloud breaks into rain; the sky is streaked with long vertical bands that descend from it. O happiness! The plants, reduced to pitiful gray stalks, may again become green; they may finally reap the reward of the obstinacy with which they have refused to die of thirst. . . . Alas! The shower, so greatly needed, never falls. The rain that we see streaking the sky never reaches the ground; the drops evaporate in the overheated air through which they have to pass. What a country of deception! When there is grass for the camels, it is uneatable. The lake that mirrors the distant sky is but a phantom, a caprice of the sun; and, last and greatest disappointment of all, the rain, altho real, waters only the air."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Pure Air in Bottles?—Professor Dewar has recently devised a new method of testing the contamination of air, which is thus described in *The Humanitarian:*

"A short time ago he exhibited before the Royal Institution two samples of liquid air in glass tubes; one was made from air which had been washed to purify it from dust, soot, carbonic acid, and other impurities. This when condensed was a pale blue liquid; the other sample was made by condensing the air of the lecture-room in which the audience was assembled, and was an opaque, blackish fluid, resembling soup in appearance. It would appear as if condensed samples of air might afford an easy means for comparing different kinds of contamination. *The American Architect* suggests that it would not be difficult to provide a novel but a highly efficient kind of ventilation in military hospitals and other places where the natural air supply is bad and the necessity for a better one very pressing. As the process would also cool and dry the air, it might serve an additional purpose in tropical countries. The paper goes on to state that it would not be 'wholly impracticable to ship to yellow-fever hospitals in Havana supplies of New Hampshire air bottled, so to speak, on the spot, and delivered cool and fresh to the patients.' This can never be accomplished, however, until some means have been provided for transporting liquid air to considerable distances without enormous losses caused by its return to its former state."

A Centrifugal Railway.—A few months ago we printed an illustrated article describing a proposed centrifugal pleasure railway, to be so arranged that during part of each trip the occupants of the car would be riding heads downward. We quoted also some sarcastic comments on the scheme. But a railroad man, Mr. C. R. Riley, writes from Dublin, Ireland, to *Industries and Iron*, to say that he has actually seen such a road in operation. He says "I remember about forty years ago visiting the Zoological Gardens which then existed in Liverpool and seeing a railway of precisely this description in use. The gage was a narrow one—as well as I can remember, about 18 or 24 inches. The car would hold a single person, and was drawn up an incline to the top of a high tower by means of a windlass. It was then allowed to run down an incline on the opposite side, then round a vertical loop of large diameter, and then up a lower tower, then down an incline on the opposite side and round a large circle on the ground to the foot of the first tower ready for the windlass again. I do not think it could have paid, for I only remember seeing the man who was in charge of it have a ride, and after him one visitor."

A Telephone in Every House.—Speaking of the recent cuts in telephone rates in various parts of the country, and especially in southern New England, where in some towns "inward" telephone service may now be had for six dollars a year, "outward" service being charged for by the single message, the Providence *Journal* says: "The day is coming when practically every household will have a telephone, just as it has other modern facilities. This may seem a broad statement, but no one can read the figures of the last few years without seeing how general the use of the instrument is getting to be. In 1880, there were 60,873 telephones under rental in the United States. That was one for every 823 persons in the community. But at the close of last year the number had risen to 1,124,846, or an instrument for every 66 persons! At the same rate the next ten years will find the telephone as ordinary a household convenience as a furnace or illuminating gas; even more so than the latter, for in the smaller towns electricity is being introduced as an illuminant more extensively than the older light."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A FRENCH naturalist quoted by *Popular Science News* asserts that, "if the world should become birdless, man would not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The bugs and slugs would simply eat up all the orchards and crops in that time."

SOME interesting experiments on the distribution of magnetic induction along a long cylindrical iron rod are described by Dr. C. G. Lamb in *The Philosophical Magazine*. "When the rod is weakly magnetized, the mean positions of its poles are comparatively near the ends of the rod; with stronger magnetization the poles move farther from the ends; and with very strong magnetization the poles move more and more toward the ends." Dr. Lamb points out that this has important bearing upon the magnetic testing of iron.

IN answer to a correspondent who asks how to keep frost from window glass, *The Pharmaceutical Era* says: "The methods usually advised are the employment of double windows, or the coating of the glass with glycerin. It is said that a thin coat of glycerin applied to both sides of the glass will effectually prevent any moisture from forming thereon and will stay until it collects so much dust that it can not be seen through. It has also been recommended as particularly useful to locomotive engineers to prevent the accumulation of steam and frost on their windows during the cold weather. Another very efficient measure is said to be a small fan, run by electricity or other power, and so placed as to blow directly upon the glass."

SEVERAL Western newspapers during the past month have described the breaking up of a tornado at Hennessey, Okl., by the discharge of a cannon. This recalls to the editor of *The National Geographic Magazine* a "tornado-breaker" patented by W. S. Blunt, several years ago. "The principle of this machine," says the writer, "rested upon the theory that an explosive discharged into the midst of an approaching tornado would immediately dissipate the cloud. The Chief of the Weather Bureau emphatically states, however, that the discharge of the most powerful cannon would be utterly inappreciable in its effect upon a tornado cloud, and that it is impossible for such clouds to be dissipated by any explosive that man may invent."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHRISTIAN DOGMA AND CHRISTIAN LIFE.

A TRUE solution of the religious problem of the present day is to be found in a proper adjustment of the relative values of dogma and life, says Prof. A. Sabatier, the eminent French scholar. Dogma must not only be reinterpreted in terms of our own age, but must also be made subordinate to spiritual life. A Christian who wishes to preserve unchanged the dogmatic forms of faith in this day must lead a double life. "As a modern man, he lives in the world of Newton, Laplace, and Darwin; as a traditional believer, not doubting the full verbal inspiration of his Bible, he must, when reading it, forget what he has learned and live again unconsciously in the world as it was before the days of Copernicus." There is no exception to this phenomenon so far as people of culture in any church are concerned, he says —tho of course the mere unthinking devotee is now as content as he was in the days of the Crusaders. Professor Sabatier continues (in *The Contemporary Review*, November):

"If any one points to the apparent unity which a powerful discipline maintains in the Roman Catholic Church, one must examine more closely what is hidden under these official appearances, and what troubles and interior discords that silence conceals. How many souls, while inwardly revolting, are silent in France, in Germany, in America! What things does one not hear in confidence when, now and then, some of these men allow one to read what passes within them! Who can tell the tearings asunder, the despair, the moral agony, which are hidden under the roof of a presbytery! Again let me say, we are not speaking here of the unity of government, but of the unity and of the interior peace of the conscience. Well! I fear not to affirm that this spiritual unity is less in Roman Catholicism than elsewhere, or, if you prefer to state it so, that under this system of compression the trouble of souls only diminishes in proportion as the life of the spirit itself diminishes."

The entire edifice of traditional religious conception, says M. Sabatier, is destined, if it is to be preserved at all, to be transformed from foundation to pinnacle, and, further, this transformation will be highly advantageous to the cause of true piety. He gives the following as one example of the gain from the new interpretation of Scripture

"You can not fully identify the Father whom Christ reveals to us with the national Jehovah of Israel who orders such horrible exterminations and vengeance. The Jehovah anterior to the times of the prophets is not essentially different from the god Chemosh of Moab, whose commands (as they are revealed in the recently discovered inscription of King Mesa) are no less murderous and his jealousy no less implacable. But do you really regret him? Was not your conscience uneasy, were you not perplexed and scandalized in your old faith when you read in Genesis and Numbers, in the book of Joshua, in the biography of David, such violence and trickery attributed to the God whom you adored? You could not but ask yourself with pain if indeed it were necessary to attribute to God all for which the old historians of Israel make Him directly responsible? And you hazarded timid explanations, subtle allegorical contrivances, to lighten if not to get rid of this Biblical nightmare. Well! rejoice and be thrilled with joy. This nightmare is dissipated, like all the specters of the night, by the light of the dawning day. History wisely interrogated puts everything in its proper place. It teaches you to see in these books the documents of an ancient phase of the divine education of a people which can not remain as they were, and which have no more direct authority over the disciples of Christ than the customs of the Stone Age over the legislators of to-day. We are no longer the slaves of the letter, but the children of the spirit. Does not a more enlightened theology render us a signal service by obliging us to remember it?"

So also, he says, will it be with a reinterpretation of ecclesiastical dogmas—"the second prop of our piety." These, like the holy writings, are only an historical growth, the result of centuries of thought and controversy, and we are to distinguish in them the spiritual kernel from the intellectual husk. "No theologian of our day," he says, "repeats and professes the dogmas of the great councils in the same sense they had for those who saw their birth or origin. Every one accommodates them more or less consciously to his own use, translates them into his language, takes or leaves portions as it pleases him; in a word, *re*-thinks them in his mind, and in *re*-thinking them, interprets and transforms them!" By following this course we are thus always, he says, going from the surface of outward symbols to the inner heart of religion. He sums up the result of his study in the following propositions (using the term "Christian Science" as synonymous with "Higher Criticism"):

"(1) Our piety is disquieted and troubled by the antagonism obscurely felt between the new truths and ancient beliefs. Christian Science can bring peace and dissipate our disquiet.

"(2) As regards Holy Scripture, the radical transformation of old dogmatic views as regards inspiration and the canon has the advantage of delivering our piety from the intolerable yoke of the letter, and rendering us more attentive and more strongly attached to the spirit. Instead of a code, we have a book of life and fire. The Bible is no longer itself the revelation of God, but it is, as it were, the muniment room where its documents are preserved.

"(3) So also Christian Science renders traditional dogmas really useful by renewing their interpretation.

"(4) Called ceaselessly in this way to distinguish everywhere between changing forms and secure foundation, between that which is essential and that which is but accessory, our piety necessarily gains in spirituality and morality; it is obliged to fall back on its principles, on the personal experience of its truth, on the actual and interior witness of the Holy Spirit, the source of all certainty and peace to the Christian's soul.

"(5) Once having arrived at the conviction of the relative value of dogmatic forms as regards Christianity, which is 'spirit and life,' Christians of different denominations will no longer feel separated by insurmountable barriers. Their brotherly communion will become less restrained and sweeter, the feeling of their oneness deeper, the reality of the great family of God on earth more real than ever. Christian Science is called to give peace to individual souls, and peace to the churches."

CONGRESS OF RELIGIOUS HISTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

SOME of the leading professors of the University of Paris issue an appeal in behalf of the coming "Congress for the Study of the History of Religions" at the Paris Exposition, to all lovers of religious science—theologians, philologists, sociologists, and ethnographists. The president of the congress is M. Albert Réville, of the Collége de France, and among the members of the committee are representatives of the Roman Catholic and Protestant faculties of the French universities. Questions submitted to the congress must be of an historical, not of a polemical, character. From *The Outlook* (December 30) we quote the following account of the scope and character of the gathering:

"The congress will meet September 3–9, 1900, forming, with other cognate congresses, an uninterrupted series, beginning with psychology on August 17, continuing with prehistoric anthropology and folklore until September 16. As many scholars are interested in the matter of more than one of these congresses, they are thus enabled to take part in the sessions of several without unduly prolonging their stay at the Exposition. The opening and closing sessions will be held at the Palais des Congrès, at the Exposition itself, but the other meetings will be at the Sorbonne. Eight sections have been created. These are:

"Section I. *Religions of Non-Civilized Peoples.*—Pre-Columbian American civilizations, etc.

"Section II. *History of the Religions of the Far East* (China, Japan, Indo-China, Mongols, Finns).—Relation of religions with the state in China. Historic evolution of Buddhism in China, Korea, and Japan. Distribution of Pali Buddhism and Chinese Buddhism in Indo-China, etc.

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"Section III. *History of the Religions of Egypt.*—Funeral rites of so-called Thinite epochs. The god Phtah of Memphis; relations with other gods, etc.

"Section IV. *History of the Religions called Semitic.*—1. Assyro-Chaldea, anterior Asia. 2. Judaism; Islamism. How to reconcile the belief in the eternity of the world among the Chaldeans with data on the creation of heaven, earth, gods, and stars. Documentary value of the Talmud and its annexes for the history of religious ideas and rites among the Jews. Influence exercised by conquered Persia on conquering Islamism—Shi-ism, etc.

"Section V. *History of the Religions of India and Iran.*—Should the liturgy of the Brahmanas and Sutras be considered, in its principal features, as anterior or posterior to the hymns of the Rig-Veda? etc.

"Section VI. *History of the Religions of Greece and Rome.*—The Homeric poems as sources of myths, legends, and cults. Diffusion of Oriental pagan cults in the western and northern provinces of the Roman empire, etc.

"Section VII. *Religions of Germans, Celts, Slavs.*—Do the Germanic divinities spring from the Indo-Germanic pantheon, or are they the development of nature-demons? etc.

"Section VIII. *History of Christianity.*—First Centuries: Can Essenism be considered one of the factors of original Christianity? etc. Middle Ages: The ancient sources (Greek, Latin, Arab, Jew, and Byzantine) drawn upon by the theologians of the West during the Middle Ages. Modern Times: Influence of the philosophy of Kant and Hegel on historical criticism applied to the origins of Christianity, etc."

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

FEW phenomena of the century just closing are more interesting than the marked renewal of the missionary spirit among the great religions of the world. Militant Mohammedanism during that period has been infused with new life, and is reaching out in Africa, Asia, and the South Pacific islands to

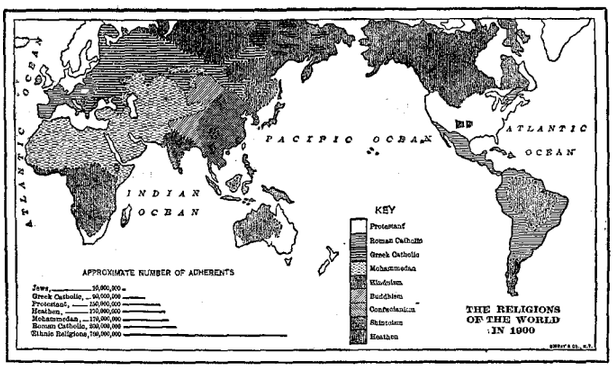

FIG. 1.

spread the gospel of Islam. The religion of Gautama Buddha, also, is returning to its ancient cradle in India, and is sending its missionaries forth to Japan, and even to Europe and America, full of faith that these new fields are ready for their plowing. But it is in the Christian missions that one finds the most striking evidence of missionary advance. The Rev. Harlan P. Beach, in *The Missionary Review* (January), gives a number of interesting facts relative to the present state of Christian missions as compared with their condition at the opening of the nineteenth century. We reproduce for comparison two maps relating to the religious and political conditions of the world at the present time. He says:

"A study and comparison of the accompanying map [Fig. 1] will reveal the vast missionary expansion of our century. Instead of occupying islands, or timorously standing on the strand of unknown or unexplored continents, the church has boldly knocked at the doors of all the great nations and has gained admittance. It is true that this entrance has been only partial; yet it is possible and dependent on the obedience and willingness of the Christian, rather than on the will of hostile governments.

"Another striking fact, made evident by our recent political maps [Fig. 2], is the prevalence everywhere of European powers, who are either in actual possession of non-Christian lands, or

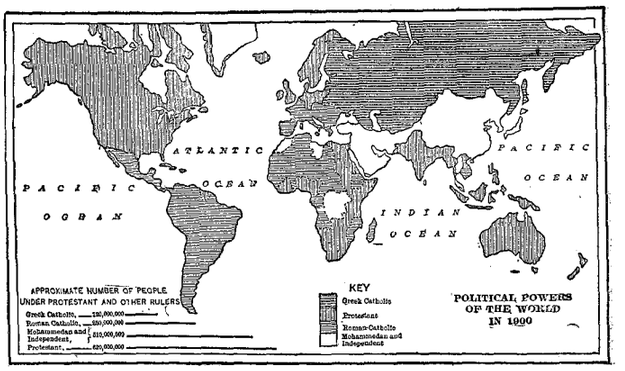

FIG. 2.

else include them within their 'spheres of influence.' About three fifths of the world's area is subject to Christian nations, and with the exception of Russian advances in Asia, and unimportant French, Portuguese, and Italian spheres of influence there and in Africa, the non-Christian world is almost wholly under the protection or sovereignty of Protestant powers, a most significant fact in the missionary situation. Under their fostering care, steamers and launches are threading rivers formerly unknown, and railroads are carrying God's messengers to their fields in hours instead of the former laborious days or months. When at their posts, the flags of Christian consulates are their protecting egis. Civilization, a doubtful compound of good and evil, enters with the powers to help and hinder missionary effort. Warneck years ago pointed out that the missionary activity of Protestant nations was almost exactly proportionate to their commerce. . .

"Excepting a few societies, mission boards are now sending out a far higher grade of missionary than was available a hundred years ago. Especially is this the case where the Student Volunteer movement has become fully established in colleges and universities, as in America and Great Britain. Most of these volunteers go out after having scientifically studied the great fields and religions, as well as missionary methods and problems. Even Dr. Warneck places American missionaries in the foremost rank for theological preparedness.

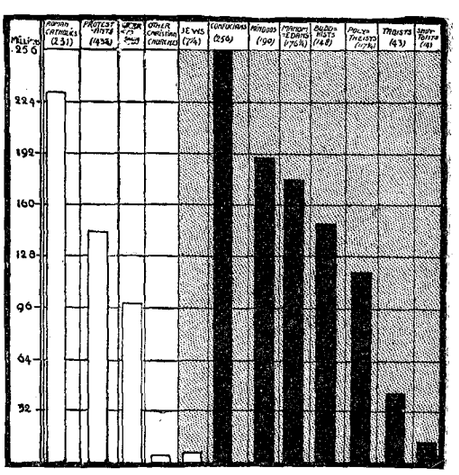

FIG. 3.—Relative Numerical Strength of the Religions of the World.

"As to geographical distribution of these forces, they have gone forth to all the ends of the earth. Asia claims the most of them, China and India containing alone about a third of the entire missionary body to their seven tenths of the world's non-Christian population. South America, in point of habitable area per missionary, is the neglected continent, while the islands of the West Indies and Oceanica, with the exception of some groups, have been most fully cultivated and most nearly Christianized.

"Medical missions have been among the notable developments

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of this century, as also the large use of Christian womanhood, so that to-day women constitute the larger proportion of the Protestant force. Through the merciful and gracious ministration of these two agencies, an influence almost unknown a century since has been gained over factors powerful in every stage of culture, the grateful recipients of bodily healing and the more naturally religious and hopeful women and children. In these and manifold other ways missionaries are touching unevangelized peoples, so that Brainerd and Schwartz, if raised from the dead and allowed to read the pages of Dr. Dennis's 'Christian Missions and Social Progress,' would be startled by the breadth of present missionary operations. This versatility has most expended itself on the Dark Continent, as may be seen, if one examines the schemes of the 285 Protestant societies laboring among all African peoples.

"Many months must elapse before returns for the final year of this missionary century can be received, yet some incomplete statistics will give a hint of the extent of the work. The annual issues of the late Dean Vahl's 'Missions among the Heathen' have contained on an average statistics of about 360 missionary societies, while a fuller list combined from his periodical and Dr. Dennis's manuscript would increase the number working in heathen and other missionary lands to over 500. Many of these are, however, auxiliary or societies in aid, and some of them are laboring in Protestant countries, as the United States, Germany, etc. The leading societies of Christendom, doing strictly foreign mission work, reported last year the following facts: Total missionary force, 14,210; total native force, 54,420—making the combined forces in the field 79,591; stations and out-stations, 25,070; communicants, 1,255,052; adherents, 3,372,991; schools, 20,228, with 944,430 scholars; income during the year, $14,513,972."

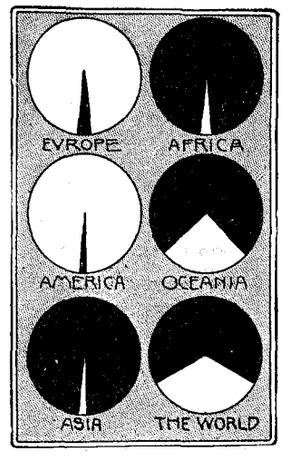

FIG. 4.—Christian and Non-Christian Populations of Each Continent.

According to recent estimates, the present population of the globe is about a billion and a half, and of these, according to M. de Flaix, 477,220,000 are Christians, while the remaining 952,650,000 are non-Christians. From *The Christian Herald* we reproduce some interesting diagrams (Figs. 3 and 4) showing graphically the relative numerical strength of the leading non-Christian religions and the Christian denominations, together with their geographical distribution.

Is Nature Christian?—Prof. Frederick Palmer, of Andover, like St. Paul, takes a pronouncedly dualistic view of nature. To him the universe is like the Ahriman and Ormuzd of the Zoroastrians, and there is an eternal antagonism between the things of "the spirit" and of "nature." Writing in *The New World* (December) he says:

"We are too much in danger to-day of ignoring this view and losing its valuable contribution to life. Nature is that which is; the kingdom of God is that which ought to be; and between the two there is a great gulf fixed. Nature is not Christian. Think of her enormous waste—the empty spaces between the stars, the needless leagues of sea, her savage hurry to turn the fruitful field into a forest, her carelessness of precious lives, her regardless casting of her pearls before inappreciative swine. Think of her callous cruelty—the thousands of creatures left to gasp and die on the shore at every tide, or to fall a prey in the forests to the stronger, the lack of opportunity to which millions of human beings must submit, the tortures which await every one of us before we can get out of the world. There is no trace here of any dominance of an 'ought.' Simply the fact stares us in the face; often the outrageous, savage, cruel fact; and that it is not what it ought to be is no concern of nature's."

Yet there is an element in nature which is divine, the writer thinks:

If we claim a larger meaning for our word, if nature is to us not only the sum but the soul of all things, then we must triumphantly declare that we recognize through it all a plan, a spiritual element, a presence of God, which in its highest manifestation is Christian. Or, to translate and glorify our conclusion, we shall then gladly contemplate the Incarnation of Christ as something perfectly natural."

A NEW DEFINITION OF PAPAL AUTHORITY.

EVER since 1870, when Italian unity, with the Eternal City as its political capital, became a fixed fact, attempts have been made by friends of church and state to reach some understanding by which the Vatican and the Quirinal could live side by side in peace; but such efforts have always been met by the firm and historic *non possumus* (we can not) of the Pope. Recently the two authorities have again come into collision, and the Government confiscated a whole edition of the *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican, the first time that this has been done for eleven years. The Government declared as the reason for this act that the paper contained an article that was treasonable, embodying a program of a federative union between the Italian states to take the place of the present political unity. The clerical *Universe* declares that the reason for the act was that the article reported the good feelings entertained by the various states for the Holy Sea, and it condemns the confiscation as "an abuse of power." The *Italie* regrets the step, because it considered the article in question as too visionary to be taken earnestly, and the influential *Beilage* of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* also thinks that the political program of the Pope there published should not have been so widely advertised.

Of considerably wider and deeper interest to the world in general is that portion of the discussion in the *Osservatore* in which is laid down anew and in clearer words than ever what purports to be the position, principles, and claims of the Papal power. This portion contains the heading "La Sovranità civile del Popa" ("The Civil Authority of the Pope"), under which appears a series of clear-cut propositions. We quote the following:

"1. The Church is a completed organization established as such by God upon earth, the invisible head of which is Christ, the visible head of which is the Pope in Rome.

"2. The Church is a religious organization with the purpose of serving mankind in securing eternal salvation.

"3. But the Church is at the same time the kingdom of God here upon earth, and therefore can not be of this world, as it does not originate in the world.

"4. Since the kingdom of Jesus Christ comes from heaven, it has also been created for heaven, and has there both its origin and its consummation.

"5. The divine Founder, Jesus Christ, is entrusted with both the highest priesthood and the highest kingly power; He rules and governs the religio-spiritual body that constitutes His kingdom and is the kingdom of God.

"6. In the Church, therefore, the idea of a kingly power and of a priesthood is intimately and indissolubly connected, and as the Church upon earth has been established upon Peter, and Peter is upon earth its head in the place of Jesus Christ, its heavenly Head, thus too everything that is in Christ and in the Church can also be claimed for Peter.

"7. Accordingly, like Christ, Peter is both a priest and a king.

"8. The priesthood embraces the authority of the magistracy; the royal power includes the power to govern, as the Church is a real and perfect society.

"9. Every society of necessity has a fundamental law and a permanent government. Without the former, there would be no moral unity; and without the latter, no social unity.

"10. The Pope is accordingly the master [*maestro*] of the law

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and the head of the government of the society and the kingdom of Jesus Christ, being invested and delegated for this purpose by Christ Himself.

"11. Accordingly both as a teacher and as the head of a government, the Pope has no one over him except Jesus Christ.

"12. The Pope can accordingly be dependent upon no one except the power and the sovereignty of Jesus Christ.

"13. Then the Pope has no equal upon earth nor any superior [*in tutto e daper tuto*].

"14. It is a logical conclusion that the Pope of a necessity in every particular in which the spiritual association of Jesus Christ comes into relation to human society must be the sovereign.

"15. The Pope is accordingly the sovereign in the church and also in the world, in the divine and in human society, over against men and nations, over against princes and potentates.

"16. As the church is universal, it includes each and every other society; as it is the kingdom of God, it covers also all other kingdoms; as the Pope is the sovereign of the church, *i.e.*, of the kingdom and the Society of Jesus Christ, he is also the sovereign in every other society and in every other kingdom.

"17. The sovereignty of Christ, which is the same as the sovereignty of God, is the basis of every other authority; every other authority is founded upon this, whether it be human or divine, civil or political, private or public authority.

"18. Therefore the religious and the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope includes also the civil and the political authority throughout the world."

Then follow certain propositions in which this position is fortified and strengthened. Proposition 22 reads: "The truth of this claim is vindicated (*a*) by faith; (*b*) by reasons; (*c*) by history. We quote as follows from this argument:

"1. No word of the Bible contradicts the doctrine of the authority of the Pope in all civil affairs.

"2. Jesus Christ has established His church as a free institution, and has given it the right to make use of all human means for its purposes in order to protect this freedom.

"3. The civil authority of the Pope is helpful to the church and harms nobody.

"4. The Pope can not be the subject of anybody; hence must be an absolute sovereign.

"5. The Pope was never the subject of any earthly prince or power.

"6. The Pope has at all times been sovereign, even in the period of the catacombs, when he had independent territory and an organized society, which he controlled as a real and effective sovereign.

"7. In the times when the Christians lived in the catacombs, marriages were celebrated, baptisms administered, and all the affairs of this world were administered under the auspices and direction of the Bishop of Rome.

"8. As soon as the Pope emerged from the catacombs, the Emperor left Rome. Thus the history shows that the Pope has never been the subject of any human authority."

This weighty and significant discussion closes with the following "Conclusions":

"1. Jesus Christ has made His church free.

"2. He has thereby made it sovereign.

"3. The church, and accordingly the Pope also, must be free and sovereign.

"4. The Pope is free and must be free, not only in religious and spiritual, but also in temporal and material respects.

"5. The Pope can accordingly, neither in spiritual nor in temporal respects, be a subject; he must be a sovereign and a ruler.

"6. When, therefore, the Pope declares that he must be absolutely free and a ruler in temporal respect also, it is contrary to the faith, contrary to reason, and contrary to history to maintain that this is not correct."

Naturally, these views of the official organs of the Pope have aroused great interest, especially among those nations that have a Concordat with the Vatican. The German minister, von Crailsheim, has discussed the subject in Parliament, and it is understood that he will ask for official interpretation of the significance of this pronunciamento. Others are inclined to ignore the matter, saying as does the *Beilage* that in these latter days such principles can have no practical effect.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHURCHES IN 1899.

IT is often stated that religious organizations are losing ground of late years in America. The question is one not easily settled, for in every religious body there is an undetermined and an undeterminable number of people who for various reasons maintain a merely formal acquiescence in the forms and doctrines of the church. Statistics, therefore, do not tell the whole story, but they are an interesting contribution to the discussion. *The Independent* (undenom., January 4), in accordance with its annual custom, devotes much space to a summary of religious progress in the United States for the past year. Besides separate reports of a general nature from each of the leading religious bodies, *The Independent* publishes carefully prepared tables of statistics, based wherever practicable upon the official figures of the several churches for the year 1899. Following is the general summary showing the net gains and losses:

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES.

Denominations.	General Summary 1899.			Net Gains in 1899.			
	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.	Per cent. of gain.
Adventists, 6 bodies	1,491	2,267	89,482	8	72	5,028	5.6
Arminians, 2 bodies	15	21	8,500	...	.....	1,500	21.
Baptists, 13 bodies	33,088	49,721	4,443,628	493	468	89,201	2.
Brethren (River), 3 bodies	179	111	4,739				
Brethren (Plymouth), 4 bodies	.....	319	6,722				
Catholics, 3 bodies	11,144	11,594	8,446,301	97	*3,101	52,123	0.6
Catholics, Reformed	6	6	1,500	2	2	500	50.
Catholic, Apostolic	95	10	1,491				
Chinese Temples	.....	47	.....				
Christadelphians	.....	63	1,277				
Christians, 2 bodies	1,452	1,505	112,414	*41	*93	*11.954	—9.
Christian Catholics, Dowie	20	40	14,000				
Christian Missionary Assoc.	10	13	754				
Christian Scientists	12,000	497	80,000	2,000	82	10,000	14.
Christian Union	183	294	18,214				
Church of God (Winnebrenarian).	460	580	38,000				
Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth).	.....	12	384				
Church of the New Jerusalem.	141	165	7,562	24	65	860	11.
Communistic Soc'ties, 6 bodies	.....	31	3,930				
Congregationalists	5,639	5,620	628,234	164	6	2,370	0.3
Disciples of Christ	6,339	10,298	1,118,396	417	210	32,781	3.
Dunkards, 4 bodies	2,866	1,086	108,694	75	*30	*500	—7.5
Episcopal, 2 bodies	4,981	6,623	709,325	124	224	10,98	1.5
Evangelical, 2 bodies	1,485	2,553	177,443	6	82	1,539	0.9
Friends, 4 bodies	1,443	1,093	118,897	7	.....	271	.2
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340				
Germ. Evangelical Protestant.	45	55	36,500				
German Evangelical Synod	891	1,123	202,415	19	7	3,181	1.6
Greek Church, 2 bodies	45	36	49,000	2	4	970	2.
Jews	301	570	1,043,800				
Latter-Day Saints, 2 bodies	3,980	1,420	343,000	80	14	2,361	0.5
Lutherans, 20 bodies	6,685	10,991	1,575,778	203	478	40,226	2.6
Waldenstromians	140	150	20,000				
Mennonites, 12 bodies	1,158	686	57,948	157	30	1,630	3.
Methodists, 17 bodies	36,424	53,023	5,809,516	131	1,293	33,951	0.5
Moravians	117	109	14,521	*6	*1	139	0.9
Presbyterians, 12 bodies	12,073	14,831	1,560,847	361	*60	18,446	1.2
Reformed, 3 bodies	1,897	2,440	365,075	194	33	5,202	—1.4
Salvation Army	2,689	753	40,000	36	13		
Schwenkfeldians	3	4	306				
Social Brethern	17	20	913				
Society for Ethical Culture	.....	6	1,500	....	1	200	1.5
Spiritualists	.....	334	45,030				
Theosophical Society	.....	122	3,000				
United Brethren, 2 bodies	2,529	4,965	264,980	105	609	*20,960	—7.
Unitarians	552	460	75,000	1	6		
Universalists	760	776	46,522	12	12	*1,776	—3.7
Volunteers	500	200	.....	*90	*5		
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126				
Total in the United States	153,901	187,803	27,710,004	4,581	421	277,367	1.0

* Decrease.

These figures, says *The Independent*, while in the main trustworthy, are in some instances misleading, and a number of apparent losses (as, for instance, the loss of over three thousand Roman Catholic churches) are due no doubt to the more complete statistical returns received from the churches in 1899.

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The census of 1890 estimated the total population of the United States at 62,622,250, and the total of church-membership at 20,612,806. The estimates for the present year, according to *The Independent*, place the population at about 70,000,000, and the church-membership at 27,710,004. This indicates, therefore, a gain in population of about twenty per cent., and a religious gain of thirty-four per cent., so that the ratio of increase for the churches is apparently fourteen per cent. ahead of the increase in population.

With regard to other evidences of advancement, *The Independent* sums up as follows the gains in missionary activities in church organization, and in spiritual life:

"Judged by the amount given not merely for church expenses, missions—home, city, and foreign—but for the support of charities of various kinds, there has been a marked increase in the expression of the Christian feeling which manifests itself in deeds of kindness to the unfortunate. So far as works are any proof, and the Apostle James is good authority, not yet having been discredited by the higher criticism, faith is very much alive. The articles which we print this week from representative men in the different denominations give a very uniform testimony as to the energy with which their branches of the church are taking up the needs along the lines of practical Christian work. Missionary societies have been relieved of debt; wider plans for church activity have been adopted; there is an increasing demand for Christian literature; educational institutions under the direct influence or control of the religious bodies are receiving more of attention and support, while others, distinctively secular, are feeling the pressure of Christian influence; witness the Bible-schools established by the Disciples of Christ in connection with a number of State universities. With an increase of startling amount in the number of calls upon the gifts of Christian men, there has been certainly a parallel increase in the readiness with which these calls have been met.

"With this enlargement of activities there has been manifest also a truer fellowship and an unwillingness to let minor difficulties hamper cooperative action. Unfortunately denominational lines are still so sharply drawn that there are seven organizations at work in Puerto Rico, six in Cuba, and five in the Philippines, while divisive efforts continue to distract older mission-fields, both at home and abroad. These are, however, attracting more of comment, usually unfavorable, from men in hearty sympathy with their general purpose, if not with their particular methods, and public criticism is having effect. The various interdenominational organizations, as the Federation of the Churches in New York City, the Conference of Foreign Mission Boards, etc., are illustrating methods of practical cooperation with a success, even if imperfect, which is attracting much notice. An element in this movement of interest is the growing prominence of laymen, professional and business men, who give a considerable part of their time and thought, as well as money, to church enterprises. The movement for an increase in the lay membership of the Methodist General Conference, the positive influence of the lay element in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the election of a layman as president of the American Board, are all indications of a purpose to utilize for church work every possible means to make that work more effective at less cost.

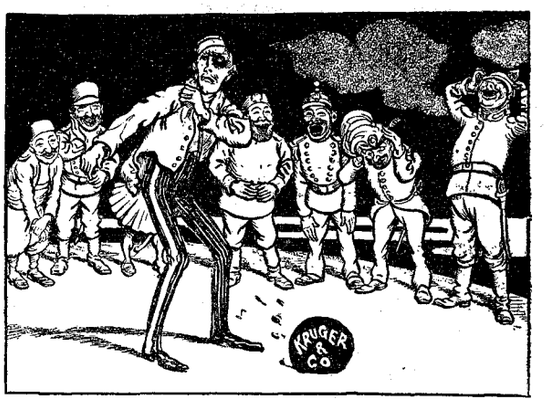
"Does all this indicate a secularization of the church? Are men becoming so absorbed with work that they have no time or inclination for faith? In the perfection of organization, is there danger of loss of spiritual life? The answer to these questions appears, too, in the articles referred to, and while a danger in this direction is recognized, there seems to be no good ground for belief that it is serious. On the contrary, there are many indications of a deeper spiritual life. This has been noticeable in the devotional character of exercises in the great ecclesiastical gatherings of the year, in the influence of such men as Mr. Moody has gathered around him at Northfield, confined, however, not to those audiences, but extended all over the country. It has had its share in the allaying of ecclesiastical and theological bitterness. 'We be brethren.' Men prefer to work together rather than cast each other out, even tho they can not always agree, taking in this respect a lesson from that prince of Christian workers and most devout man who has just left us for another service. What all need is even more of Mr. Moody's wide charity."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW ENGLAND TAKES HER REVERSES.

IF the press of Great Britain correctly reflects public opinion, as is to be presumed, the reverses suffered by the British troops in South Africa have only strengthened the determination of the British to continue the war. The London *Times* says:

"A German newspaper, writing in no kindly spirit, says that it is not the subjugation of the Boers that is in question, but the British dominion in South Africa. If there were those among ourselves who doubted this, even after the ultimatum of the Boers and the invasion of the Queen's dominions, who can contest the fact now? Is it to be imagined that this country will purchase a respite—for it would be no more—by suing for peace on humiliating terms, as we are advised to do by the New York *Herald* and the *Liberté* in Paris? . . . But, after all, it is to the temper of our own people that we look with unshaken and confident hope. It would be a wrong to our national honor and to the history of our race to doubt that the nation which built up the British empire in India, after it had been shaken, if not shattered, from base to summit by the Sepoy mutiny, is able and resolved to break the resistance of the Boers and to place our



EUROPE (to England): "You really must excuse us. We try not to laugh—but—ha, ha—we can't help it!" —*Le Rire, Paris.*

supremacy in South Africa upon solid and enduring foundations."

The London *Daily Chronicle* says:

"Just now, as Mr. Asquith said in his admirable speech at Tyneside, we have simply to consider that 'our title to be a world power is on trial.' That is thundered at us in every telegram. Some ridiculous persons abroad are advising England to make peace. The only peace-maker in this business is the British army. It is said that the Boer leaders express their determination to fight to the death unless we disavow any intention to annex the republics. Well, they are brave men, and they will have every opportunity of making good their resolution. At the cost of whatever sacrifice, Boer dominion in the Transvaal must end. . . . It is the greatest compliment to Mr. Kruger that we have to put forth our full strength to conquer him; and it is not a matter for boasting that, while our resources will enable us to keep on pegging away, his resources must diminish every week. . . . We have to save South Africa, and, as Mr. Asquith says, a good deal more than South Africa. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are the men to do it, and they will carry with them the full confidence of their Queen and their countrymen."

The Telegraph still declares that peace can be dictated only at Pretoria. "It is not a mere question of supremacy in South Africa now," remarks *Lloyd's Weekly*; "we are fighting for our very existence as a nation. What is needed is to preserve calmness, dignity, and composure at home; and to do everything possible to support, encourage, and assist our forces so heroically battling for victory in the field." The Newcastle *Chronicle*, a north-country paper of no little importance, says:

"Our people are neither disheartened nor dismayed. Misfor-

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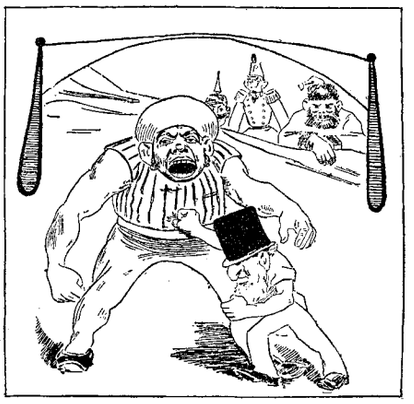
tune has only put them on their mettle. They can count the cost without flinching, for they know what failure means. It means more than the loss of South Africa. It means the loss of prestige, power, dominion. It means that Great Britain will be great no more—that we shall lose India, our colonies, our possessions and markets in all parts of the world—that we shall descend in the rank of states to the condition of Holland and Spain. Such a fate may overtake us some day, but that day is yet distant. Knowing what is before us in the event of surrender and submission to the Boers, we shall fight to he last man and the last ditch. Admiral Blake, asked to surrender Taunton, replied that he had not yet eaten his boots. When we have eaten our last boot, it will be time enough for our enemies to proclaim the collapse and downfall of the British empire."



AND THOSE OTHERS.

CHORUS OF SPECTATORS: "If J. B. wins, he must give us something; if he loses, we'll take it." —*Ulk, Berlin.*

Many British journals congratulate themselves on the fortitude of the people under reverses. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:

"The checks and losses of the last fortnight have only spurred the country and the Government to fresh and greater exertions to bring the war to a speedy and happy issue. It has evoked new and magnificent proofs of the patriotic fervor, the unanimous will, and the solidarity of sentiment that pervades the whole empire. Disappointment may well be borne with fortitude when the effect is to bring forth manifestations like these. Boer cunning and Boer tenacity can not long withstand a force which, in every previous period of our history, and when opposed by difficulties and dangers infinitely greater than those that at present face us, has always proved irresistible and an agent in increasing the strength of the nation and furthering the progress of the world."

On the other hand, there are occasional expressions couched in a minor strain. *The Saturday Review* says:

"The British are a patient and plucky people, but a continuance of shocks to the nervous system like we have been having would have seriously affected the health of many. What with the dark weather, the fall of values on the Stock Exchange, and the anxiety about the war, we have not approached Christmas more miserably within the memory of middle-aged men. We should all adopt the grand old motto of Oxford University, 'Sursum corda!'"

PAUL KRUGER (to the Lion): "Git!" —*Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg.*

The St. James's Gazette says:

"In the deep sorrow in which the nation must be plunged by hearing that from the very quarter from which we were looking for relief we receive only evil news, it is something at least to remember that we have passed through even darker days before, and have in the end emerged from them triumphantly, The one thing that affords some consolation is that nowhere is there a sign of faltering. . . . It can not be disguised that we are now fighting, not for the fair treatment and liberties of the Uitlanders alone, but for the very existence of the empire as a whole. It will not be only in South Africa that we shall feel the blow, but in every part of our widespread dominions if we had to yield in any respect to a triumphant oligarchy at Pretoria."

The Outlook is filled with admiration for the way in which the British people stand up under the news. It says:

"The British empire has at last come to the heroic lines, the critical act, and right nobly is it bearing itself. We should be panic-stricken or without heart to continue the fight, and yet are we fearless and determined; we should wriggle from our obligations by means of the subtle outlets of diplomacy, and yet are we arming for the next bout; we are smitten hip and thigh, and yet is our front held firmly in the face of the expectant nations. This pride of race and thew has had its effect. Even now our foreign audience has felt the impulse to applaud."

The Spectator, however, has a suspicion that the situation is not unlikely to create in other countries merriment rather than admiration. Speaking of the immediate effect of Buller's repulse, *The Spectator* says:

"Now, tho from many points of view it was excellent to see the nation's difficulties met in a spirit at once so serious and so determined, we can not but agree with our correspondent, Mr. Yerburgh, in thinking that there has been a good deal of exaggeration and overemphasis abroad during the past week. As he suggests, if we use such heroic language over a series of checks in our wars with the Boers, which, if troublesome, are, after all, only on a very small scale, what should we do if we were obliged

How the cartoonist of *Moonshine* thought it would be— And how it was! —*Amsterdammer.*

to face a great European army in the field? If that were to happen, and if we were to have reverses by land and sea, we should indeed have a right to regard the situation as one of great seriousness. As it is, there is nothing yet, and there is not likely to be anything in the course of events in South Africa, which could possibly justify the feeling of dismay, coupled, we admit, with absolute determination, with which the news of the Tugela was received last Saturday. . . . There was no good cause for talking as if we had actually got our backs to the wall."

The London *Morning Post* also thinks that its British contemporaries are indulging in more superlatives than the situation warrants. It expresses itself in the main as follows:

We have encountered a nation in arms, a nation which may be brutal in its dealings at times, but which is brave and strong and united. We have discussed the terms of peace, and divided the booty as if we were already victorious. In private life we follow the rule that only he should brag who has put off his armor. It is a pity that we can not do so as a people. Probably we have forgotten this rule because, during these many years of prosperity, we "waxed fat and kicked." We have now had our day of humiliation; let us take it silently and without boasting, worthy of the empire our fathers have won for us.

The rôle of Cassandra has so far not been disputed with the editor of the London *Review of Reviews*. Mr. Stead has somber visions:

"Of course it will be said that our navy guarantees our shores against invasion; and that no doubt is true—with limitations.

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But our military authorities, when pressing for the fortification of London and for an increase of the army, have always warned us that altho the navy can be relied upon to cut off any French army landed upon our shores from its base in France no fleet, no matter how powerful, can absolutely guard our coast from a sudden descent, and 100,000 French soldiers landed on our southern coast might be not exactly the visitors whom we would care to receive when the cream of our army is fighting a nightmare on the South African veldt."

Few papers on the continent of Europe think that England takes her reverses in the right spirit. The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* thinks there is as much grumbling as there could well be. As for rioting, that is not indulged in by Teuton nations. The paper thinks much of the despondency of the British is due to the advertisement General Buller got as the "star performer." It says further:

"The average Englishman wanted the war, but he is too businesslike to wish for a struggle with a nation which he thinks capable of offering effective resistance. That was altogether outside of the program. But the average Englishman also understands now that the prestige of the country is at stake. He did not think of this before, but now that he has begun to grumble, he finds plenty of cause. Neither the ministers nor the generals nor the newspapers escape censure."

The *Handelsblad* remarks that there is a good deal of nervousness in England, but believes that sharper lessons will be needed to convince the people that they overestimate their position as a warlike power. It says:

"The military expert of *The Westminster Gazette* pens the following crazy remark: 'If the Boers were better fighters than ourselves, there would be no disgrace in being beaten by them. But it is bitter to acknowledge yourself defeated when you *know* you are the better man.' Now where on earth did the man get that 'knowledge'? Surely, the experience of 1881 did not impart it?"

The Paris *Figaro* says:

"The English have not wavered, tho the blow was a rude one. . . . The fact is, they feel instinctively that they are not fighting merely for the conquest of the Transvaal. They need not examine the situation very closely to discover this. They are fighting for their prestige, for their empire, for their rule over the thousand and one different races which have been terrorized by the imagination of British power. The British people feel that this prestige, which was worth more than whole armies to them, will be lost if they show signs of discouragement."

FRANCE TO RUSSIA: "Now's your chance; his hands are full."
JOHN BULL: "Beg pardon, did either of you gentlemen speak?"
—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.*

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"England's position is very uncomfortable. She would like to withdraw now, but she can not. What would England's voice be worth in the council of nations if this enormous empire is unable to conquer the little Boer republics? The cabinet of St. James endeavors to wipe out, at least, the past defeats. How far it will succeed remains to be seen. Certain it is that England's prestige has suffered terribly, and already there is talk of her downfall. That is probably an exaggeration; but the English have learned a lesson. It will not do to talk of conquering the whole world if you have nothing but your money to do it with. . . . What will England do if another Fashoda question arises, and the power opposed to Great Britain receives with contempt the expressions of British statesmen? The cabinet of St. James will be very careful in future. It will not again adopt a tone which leaves to the other power only the choice between humiliation and war. For despite her wealth, despite her fleet, England is not able to go to war with a great power. That much has been proven, and even if the Boers should be vanquished—which is not at all certain—this impression will remain."

Comments to the same effect—namely, that Great Britain's prestige has been seriously impaired—are found in European journals of all kinds. "Wherever Great Britain has to encounter something more substantial than naked savages, her power is not much greater than in South Africa," says the *Pester Lloyd*, a paper generally well disposed to the island empire; and the Prague *Politik* remarks that "the whole evidently can not even hurt the hedgehog, let alone the bear!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S NAVAL POLICY.

GRAF VON BÜLOW, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the German cabinet, has made a declaration regarding the foreign policy of the German empire which has received world-wide attention. Introducing the subject of a large increase of the German fleet in the Reichstag, von Bülow described how in former centuries other nations divided the wealth of the world "while the Germans were busily engaged breaking each other's heads." Once more important changes are to be expected, and Germany should be prepared for them. He continued:

"Are we on the eve of another division of the earth? I do not believe it yet. But on no account can we permit another power to say to us: 'The world has already been parceled out.' We will not permit any power to tread on our toes or to shove us aside, either commercially or politically. We will no longer stand dreaming while others seek practical advantages. . . . I am glad to say that, all things considered, our claims are acknowledged. With France we have always come easily to an agreement when colonial questions had to be settled. Russia has met us in a friendly way, and we reciprocate. Our relations to the United States have been warmly commented on by the President quite recently, and we are willing to show equal consideration. As regards England, we are quite ready to live in peace and unity with her, provided the consideration shown is reciprocal. But the political situation is favorable to us now, and we must provide for the future. That this future may be peaceful, we all wish. That it will be peaceful, none of us can say with certainty. . . . At any rate, we must create a fleet strong enough to repel any attacks. I say 'repel attacks' advisedly, as the peaceful character of our people does not permit us to think of anything but defense, and I think we have earned the reputation of being moderate, tho firm. But if we neglect to provide a fleet now, we will never be able to make up for lost time. . . . . .

"There are some groups of interested people, perhaps of nations, who find that they lived more at their ease when the German permitted them to treat him as the arrogant cavalier treats his tutor, despite our high standard of education and culture. But these days of political impotence and economical submissiveness are past, and shall not return. We have no intention to become again the menials of humanity. Yet we can not main-

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tain our position unless we have a powerful army and a powerful fleet. . . . In the coming century we shall be either the anvil or the hammer."

The fleet desired would be a formidable one. It would have 40 heavy battle-ships, 12 first-class cruisers, and 24 second-class cruisers, besides the necessary gunboats, torpedo-boats, transports, etc. The cost would be in the neighborhood of $250,000,000. Large as is this sum, it is yet doubtful that the Reichstag will dare to refuse it. The people believe in the necessity of a fleet as a protection against the supposed rapacity of Great Britain. Altho the demands for the complete annihilation of German power and prosperity, so common in Great Britain during the Samoan affair, lurk to-day only in provincial and colonial papers which have not yet learned that the times have changed, the effect lasts. Perhaps no article has ever been so widely and so persistently quoted as the one in *The Saturday Review*, in which the assertion was made that "if Germany disappeared from the map to-morrow, there is not an Englishman who would not be the richer on the day following. Having destroyed the power of Germany, England could afford to be generous and invite Russia and France to help themselves to German territory." The article closed with an adaptation of the elder Cato's saying, *Delenda est Germania!* The British press recognize that Germany is fearful of English aggression. The London *St. James's Gazette* nevertheless points out that measures in defense of Germany are not necessarily attacks upon Great Britain. It says:

"Since Prince Bismarck ceased to make those far-ranging declarations of policy which went to the root of so many matters and flashed with memorable phrases, no public man has delivered a more interesting speech than that in which Count von Bülow justified the naval policy of his Government. . . . . .

"There was a period certainly in which Germans were the objects of a rather condescending good nature, and when such a typical Frenchman as Prosper Mérimée unquestionably expressed the sentiments of his countyrmen when he sneered at German sentiment, pedantry, and want of practical sense. Mérimée lived just long enough to see the nation he despised shatter his beloved empire to fragments, and to die, terrified and broken-hearted, before the dramatic revelation of the New Germany. . . . We do not imply any dishonesty in Count von Bülow when we say that he asks for a strong navy in order that the mere knowledge of its existence may weigh on her neighbors, and that it may be used as occasion serves. In other words, it will and it must be a menace implied if not paraded. We make no complaint of that. Germany has a right to defend herself, and we, who have never been tired of late years of insisting on the value of 'sea power,' have no ground to complain if our teaching has had its effect on others. Moreover, we know that the German navy need not necessarily be used against us."

The Times and *The Daily Chronicle* devote long editorials to the "shrewdness and common sense" of that chronic opposer of all expense in the German Reichstag, Eugen Richter. At the same time they deplore his want of perspicacity as shown by his remark that England's strength is greatly overrated. The French and Russian papers show no uneasiness at the prospect of an increase of Germany's naval armaments. *The Daily Chronicle* says on this point:

"As regards the assertion that the doubling of the German fleet is meant as a species of menace directed against this country, it may be dismissed as premature altogether, if nothing else. The idea, it is true, appears to find great favor among our neighbors on the other side of the Channel. The *Débats* asserts that 'it is exhaustively proved that the proposed doubling of the German fleet can only be directed against England,' and the *Temps* follows suit. We fail to see the truth of this, or that the conclusion inevitably follows upon which the French press insists. A strong German navy would be by no means useless in the not remote contingency of a war with France, or with France and Russia. And, considering the power of the British navy, its prestige, and admitted superiority over any combination such as Germany could form against us at sea, we may conclude that Germany's naval schemes are so far aimed at placing the empire on an equality with their over[t] opponents on the Continent, rather than designed to try conclusions with a power like Great Britain, the result of which is a foregone conclusion. The wish is father of the thought to which our French neighbors give expression; and if we view askance the naval proposals of the German Government, it is certainly not on the score of any apprehension we may feel in regard to the use Germany may hereafter make of her fleet to our own detriment."

It is interesting to note, however, that in these days many Englishmen accept a certain amount of responsibility, if not for the nation, at least for British officials, when increased continental armaments are referred to. Thus *The Westminster Gazette* admits that, with the exception of England, no power causes another to increase its armaments. It proceeds as follows:

"Every one plays for safety, every one except Great Britain, which stands outside the ring and is regarded with apprehension by all Europe, as a possible disturber of the peace. In our usual way, we regard this as evidence of a general hostility to us. It is, for the most part, nothing of the kind. It is mere apprehension of John Bull in the European china-shop. They ask with alarm what would happen if Mr. Chamberlain were let loose in Europe with an irresistible navy at his back. It is, therefore, necessary from their point of view to build ships that England may be kept quiet and toned down to the general level of European gravity. England probably will have to accept the situation to a certain extent. She can not build ships to compete with all possible enemies combined. But if the balance of naval power is altered, her policy must be altered. She must go quietly, avoid offense, and so arrange her affairs that at any dangerous moment she may have support at her back. She must muzzle Mr. Chamberlain and have an intelligent anticipation of events before they occur. This, after all, may be no bad thing for her peace and for the peace of the world."— *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

MANY handsome tributes were paid to the memory of George Washington by the press of continental Europe, on the centenary of his death. Even here, however, the European journals do not fail to find an opportunity of reiterating their views about England. "All roads lead to Rome," and all political topics just now lead to the South African war. In the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* A. Aarsen writes:

"Over a hundred years ago England waged a war in America against a numerically weak people, as she does to-day in Africa. It was a war not rich in brilliant feats of arms on the American side, but very remarkable for the courage, determination, and staying power of the people attacked, a war full of hardships and reversesfor the Aemricans. 'And who,' asks Dr. Pol, the historian, 'who was the man that brought about ultimate victory? George Washington, and George Washington alone. . . . His genius filled all gaps. Untrained troops against a disciplined army, an empty exchequer against the richest country of the world, want of commanders in the face of the best generals and admirals—these were his difficulties, and he overcame them all. It is true, the natural advantages of the country were in favor of the Americans; but caution and wisdom, not audacious courage, were needed to win.'

"The founder of American freedom did more. He confirmed it. . . . George Washington was not only a noble man, he was a unique man. Princes admired him, historians of all nations recorded his deeds, the poets were inspired by him, his contemporaries loved him, the later generations idolized him. Even to-day the work he began reveals his touch. To him his country owes its past, its present, its future."

The Berlin *National Zeitung*, in the course of a long article, says:

"The Constitution may have many faults and weak points, the masses of the United States may be ruled by all the passions of greed and the desire for aggrandizement, yet the inner worth of the republic which George Washington founded remains intact. Whenever there was need of them, men who were worthy of Washington came forward, such as Lincoln and Grant. There is something unique in Washington's character. Most of the great men in history—the founders of religions, the lawgivers, the empire-builders—appear superhuman. In Washington, we find a man who seemed hardly above the average. He does not appear so even in the legends which cling to his memory. Yet he accomplished a work which bids fair to last to all future time. It was accomplished by a combination of unselfish virtue, of faithful attention to duty, of obedience to the dictates of humanity, combined with a manner and personality absolutely charming in its simplicity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MARK TWAIN ON LYING.

NOT long ago, a little book was published, entitled "Who Lies?" the object of which was to maintain deliberately what the Psalmist said in haste—that all men are liars—and to extend the Psalmist's indictment to all the gentler sex. The lie social, the lie conventional, the business lie, the political lie, and other kinds of lies were described and many of them defended. Mark Twain takes the same position in an article on "My First Lie and How I Got Out of It" in the New York *World* (December 10). The first lie he remembers (?) is described as told when he was nine days old, and pretended to be in pain in order to get "a ration between meals." From this he passes to the inference that "almost all lies are acts, and speech has no part in them." Moreover, by the eternal law of his being, man is bound to lie, "from the cradle onward, without exception," and he proceeds to illustrate as follows:

"I am speaking of the lie of silent assertion; we can tell it without saying a word, and we all do it—we that know. In the magnitude of its territorial spread it is one of the most majestic lies that the civilizations make it their sacred and anxious care to guard and watch and propagate.

"For instance, it would not be possible for a humane and intelligent person to invent a rational excuse for slavery; yet you will remember that in the early days of the emancipation agitation in the North the agitators got but small help or countenance from any one. Argue and plead and pray as they might, they could not break the universal stillness that reigned, from pulpit and press all the way down to the bottom of society—the clammy stillness created and maintained by the lie of silent assertion—the silent assertion that there wasn't anything going on in which humane and intelligent people were interested.

"From the beginning of the Dreyfus case to the end of it, all France, except a couple of dozen moral paladins, lay under the smother of the silent-assertion lie that no wrong was being done to a persecuted and unoffending man. The like smother was over England lately, a good half of the population silently letting on that they were not aware that Mr. Chamberlain was trying to manufacture a war in South Africa and was willing to pay fancy prices for the materials.

"Now there we have instances of three prominent ostensible civilizations working the silent-assertion lie. Could one find other instances in the three countries? I think so. Not so very many, perhaps, but say a billion—just so as to keep within bounds. Are those countries working that kind of lie, day in and day out, in thousands and thousands of varieties, without ever resting? Yes, we know that to be true. The universal conspiracy of the silent-assertion lie is hard at work always and everywhere, and always in the interest of a stupidity or a sham, never in the interest of a thing fine or respectable. Is it the most timid and shabby of all lies? It seems to have the look of it. For ages and ages it has mutely labored in the interest of despotisms and aristocracies and chattel slaveries, and military slaveries, and religious slaveries, and has kept them alive; keeps them alive yet, here and there and yonder, all about the globe; and will go on keeping them alive until the silent-assertion lie retires from business—the silent assertion that nothing is going on which fair and intelligent men are aware of and are engaged by their duty to try to stop.

"What I am arriving at is this: When whole races and peoples conspire to propagate gigantic mute lies in the interest of tyrannies and shams, why should we care anything about the trifling lies told by individuals? Why should we try to make it appear that abstention from lying is a virtue? Why should we want to beguile ourselves in that way? Why should we without shame help the nation lie, and then be ashamed to do a little lying on our own account? Why shouldn't we be honest and honorable, and lie every time we get a chance? That is to say, why shouldn't we be consistent, and either lie all the time or not at all? Why should we help the nation lie the whole day long and then object to telling one little individual private lie in our own interest to go to bed on? Just for the refreshment of it, I mean, and to take the rancid taste out of our mouth."

After recounting some amusing incidents to illustrate different kinds of lying, and paying his respects to Bryant (?) for his colossal lie, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again," and to Carlyle for his equally stunning lie, "This gospel is eternal, that a lie shall not live," and to George Washington for his "I can not tell a lie," which "would have taken a medal at any European fair," he returns to his subject of national lies, still maintaining his pretense of being a champion of lying in general:

"To sum up, on the whole I am satisfied with things the way they are. There is a prejudice against the spoken lie, but none against any other, and by examination and mathematical computation I find that the proportion of the spoken lie to the other varieties is as 1 to 22,894. Therefore the spoken lie is of no consequence, and it is not worth while to go around fussing about it and trying to make believe that it is an important matter. The silent colossal national lie that is the support and confederate of all the tyrannies and shams and inequalities and unfairnesses that afflict the peoples—that is the one to throw bricks and sermons at. But let us be judicious and let somebody else begin."

INFLUENCE OF MUSIC IN BATTLE.

ALL nations from the dawn of history have recognized the value of music as a subtle and powerful aid to the soldier in times of peace and of war. The soldier can not even march his best without it, for it lightens the foot and lightens the heart. Plutarch says of the Spartans that when advancing to the attack, they kept pace to the time of their flutes, "their music leading them into danger cheerful and unconcerned." A great modern soldier, Marshal Saxe, said: "Sounds have a secret power over us, disposing our organs to bodily exercises and at the same time deluding, as it were, the toil of them." Says a writer in the London *Globe*:

"Modern commanders seem to be in complete agreement on this point. If the regimental band is broken up, Lord Wolseley counsels officers to call upon the drums and bugles. 'The troops march a hundred per cent. better than in silence': and this resource also failing, the men should be got to sing by companies. Lord Roberts also regards music as of the first importance in supporting the energies of soldiers on the march, and in inspiriting them when nearly worn out. Count Moltke held the band to be an absolute necessity to a regiment; and it was largely owing to his efforts that the German military music attained its present perfection. During the earlier stages of the Franco-German war the parade step of the German army was sometimes assumed in the supreme moment of a contest, while the drums beat and the bands played the regimental march. Such a display no doubt reveals a very high point of discipline; and, according to the German drill-book, it insures 'the most complete concentration of the physical and mental powers of the individual on the performance of the matter in hand.' But the system has been severely criticized, nor was it persisted in even in the German army. At all events, there is little fear of its introduction among our own troops, whose battle-music is of a much less formal and ostentatious character. Our full regimental bands do not as a rule go on active service, music in the field being chiefly supplied by the trumpeters and buglers of the cavalry, and the buglers, drummers, and fifers of the infantry; while the Highlanders seldom lead the van without some of their redoubtable pipers to cheer them on.

"Nothing stirs a Highlander, especially in a distant country, like the pibroch of his native glen. Philibeg and bagpipe are to him a birthright; 'shoulder to shoulder' with his brother Scot, he irresistibly mounts to the occasion. And when the strain rises at the critical moment of an engagement its appeal is absolutely electrical. It is an old story that is often retold. Many a piper has been hailed by his comrades as the hero of the fight. In one of our battles of Calabria, when the infantry charged the French, a seasoned old bagpiper of the 78th Highlanders posted himself in a solitary situation on their flank, and encouraged his comrades with a famous Scotch tune, the effect of which was literally overwhelming. And in the Peninsular war similar incidents were of constant occurrence. On the other hand, the absence of their wild music has been so felt by the Highlanders that they have lost all spirit and dash. At the battle of Quebec, in 1759, the general complained to a field officer of the conduct of a regiment which had been repulsed and had fallen into disorder. The reply of the latter was significant: 'Sir, you did very wrong in forbidding the pipers to play this morning. Nothing encourages the Highlanders so much in action; even now it would be of use.' 'Then let them blow as they like,' said the general. The pipers did; and with magical effect upon the drooping spirits of the men, who at once reformed and returned victoriously to the charge."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The London *Daily Mail* (October 25, 1899) announces in the following way the opening of the new commercial department of the British Board of Trade:

"The commercial intelligence office—the new department of the Board of Trade which is to supply merchants and manufacturers with information as to trade and markets all over the world—was opened yesterday. The department is housed in temporary offices at 50 Parliament Street. In charge of it is Mr. Thomas Worthington, whose recent reports on the trade of South America attracted wide attention. The commercial intelligence office is an experiment, the object being to learn all that is to be learned about markets and tariffs and competition and rates; to tabulate it, to edit it, and to put it in order; and to place it promptly at the disposal of the merchant to whom it may be of use. Besides collecting information from colonies and India in the ordinary way, the department, it is expected, will send special missions to foreign countries as occasion requires or procure special reports by experts upon particular trades or industries, subject to the sanction of the Foreign Office. It will arrange for the exhibition of patterns and samples. It will bring together, from different parts of the world, information bearing upon particular industries and the markets with which they are concerned. All this information will be distributed, frequently free of cost, to chambers of commerce and other public bodies, and at a small cost to manufacturers, merchants, and other private persons. But the office may in its wisdom "withhold from general circulation such information as may be more suitable for communication confidentially to chambers of commerce and other associations.'

"The department should meet two classes of exception to the present system—that of traders who say the consuls are too busy on the diplomatic side to devote a proper attention to trade, and that of the consuls who say that the traders worry them with futile inquiries and never read their reports."

Consul Hill sends the following from Amsterdam, October 18, 1899:

The diamond trade in Amsterdam shows the effect of the war in its inactivity. Prices of rough diamonds, which for some time have been noted as rising at intervals of two months, have been marked up twice within the last eight days. The rise must restrict sales, since manufacturers will find it difficult to buy at the advanced prices.

Under date of October 24, Mr. Hill adds:

The main reason for the great scarcity and high prices is the unusual demand from the United States and continental buyers. The whole output of the De Beers mines is sold in March of each year; this year, the syndicate had to consent to an advance of 35 per cent. There is great difficulty in obtaining supplies, scarcely any parcels of less value than £5,000, or $25,000, being sold.

Consul Gifford, of Basle, on October 20, 1899, says:

"I transmit to the Department, for the benefit of American manufacturers, a communication from the Aluminium Industrie-Actien Gesellschaft, of Neuhausen, Switzerland, of which the following is a translation":

To the American Consulate, Basle.

There has been such an increase in the price of coal and coke on the continent of Europe within the last year that there seems to be a possibility of importing these materials with advantage from the United States. As our establishment uses more than 10,000 tons of coke yearly, we should be glad to establish relations with several American factories producing coke of acknowledged excellence, or with large business houses dealing in the same article. We shall therefore be obliged if you will send us a few addresses.

This may open a new and extensive field to American commerce.

Consul Martin, of Amherstburg, on October 30, 1899, says:

I desire to call the attention of manufacturers of iron and brass bedsteads to the opportunity offered in Canada for the establishment of one or

Underwear That Saves Doctors' Bills is a Good Investment.

KOTEDSILK

IS ANTI-RHEUMATIC; PREVENTS COLDS; WARDS OFF PNEUMONIA;
SOOTHES THE NERVES; QUIETS THE MIND; KEEPS THE SKIN HEALTHY;
IS GERM-PROOF,

and is withal the most luxurious underwear on the market.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK - REGISTERED
ON EVERY GARMENT

Men's Shirts	. .	34–44	$2.50 each.	Ladies' Vests	. .	26–40	$2.50 each.
" Drawers	.	28–44	. 2.50 "	" Drawers	.	26–40	. 2.50 "
" Union Suits		34–44	. 5.00 "	" Union Suits		26–40	. 5.00 "
" Undervests		34–44	. 2.00 "	" Underwaists		26–40	. 2.00 "
Ladies' Short Underskirts	.	24–32 waist	.	$2.50			

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Express prepaid. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO.
Millbury, Mass., And All Leading Stores.

Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks.

WE have on hand several hundred pieces of fine Winter Suitings and Cloakings which must be disposed of this month in order to make room for Spring goods. You can now secure a fashionable garment at **a reduction of one-third from former prices.** Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like, and *we will refund your money.*

One-third has been cut off the price of every suit and cloak in our line, but the quality is right up to our usual standard—just as good as if you paid double.

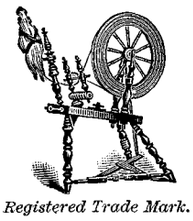
Tailor-made Suits, lined throughout, former price $5; reduced to $3.34.
$10 Suits reduced to $6.66.
$15 Suits reduced to $10.
$20 Suits reduced to $13.34

Winter Jackets, lined throughout, former price $5; reduced to $3.34.
$9 Jackets reduced to $6. $12 Jackets reduced to $8.
Separate Skirts in the new French cut, former price $4; reduced to $2.67.
$6 Skirts reduced to $4. $8 Skirts reduced to $5.34.
Reduced prices on Capes, Newmarkets, Rainy-Day Suits and Skirts, Bicycle Suits, Silk Skirts, etc.

We tell you about hundreds of reduced price garments in our Winter Catalogue and Reduced Price List, which will be sent *free*, together with samples of materials, to any lady who wishes them. Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first. Be sure to say you wish the Winter Catalogue and Reduced Price List.

Our new Spring Catalogue of Tailor-made Gowns, Skirts, Bicycle Suits, Rainy-day Suits, Wash Suits, etc., will be ready February 1st. Write now; we will mail you a copy, together with a full line of Spring samples, as soon as issued. Be sure to say that you wish the new Spring Catalogue.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.



Registered Trade Mark.

Annual Sale
of Linen at
"The Linen Store."

An intelligent examination of the Household Linens offered at our Annual Sale during January will, we feel assured, lead economical housekeepers to replenish their supply. Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Bed Linen, etc., are offered at such prices and in such variety as make them worthy the consideration of those requiring such goods.

We cordially invite a visit of inspection and comparison.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Duplicate Whist Tables...

All the advantages of trays with a table to play on. Hidden compartments to play sixteen hands. No lost or mixed cards. Each player has four leads in sixteen hands. No errors or confusion possible. The table is a substantial piece of furniture, in oak or mahogany. It folds when not in use. Price delivered $7.00. Explanatory circular free.
GEO. H. RICE, Green Bay, Wis.

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more factories for their manufacture. Many of the dealers throughout Canada are at the present time buying their iron and brass goods in the United States and paying the duty of 30 per cent., while the iron and brass from which they are made are free of duty under item 617 of the Canadian customs act of 1897, viz.:

Tubes, rolled iron, not welded or joined, under 1½ inches in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gage, not over 1½ inches wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over 1½ inches in diameter—all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and are to be used for no other purpose; and brass trimmings for bedsteads, when imported by or for manufacturers of iron or brass bedsteads to be used for such purposes only in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada.

Consul Winter writes from Annaberg, October 11, 1899:

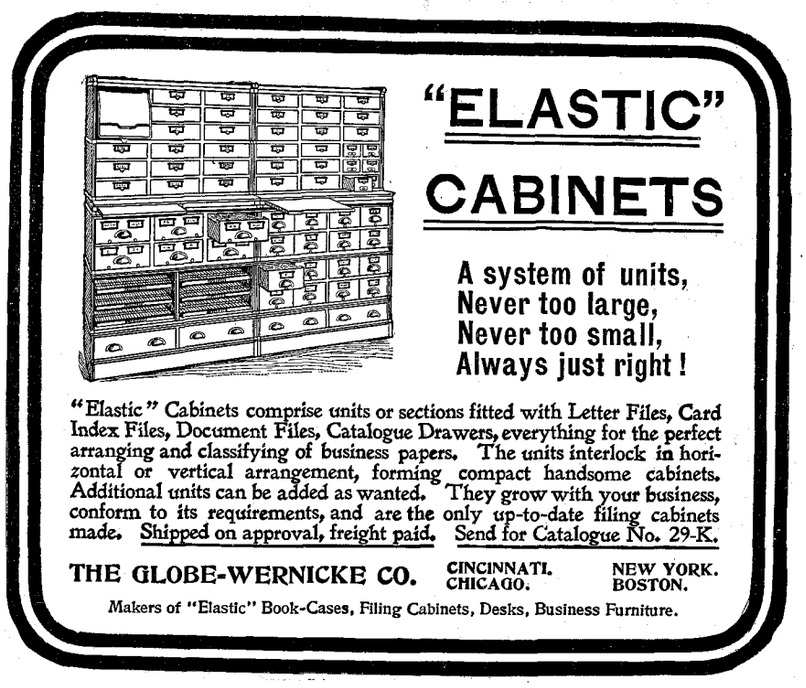
Germany's export trade continues to increase. Through recent treaties with Japan and Spain, exporters look for a still greater gain. The figures for the first half of the present year make an extraordinary showing, and this result is based upon the increased exports to the United States. Germany also sold much more to Great Britain during the first half of 1899 than during the same period of 1898. During the first half of 1899, one hundred and eighty-two joint-stock companies were organized in the German empire. Their capital was invested for the most part in establishing new banks, in opening mines, in electrical undertakings, and in building breweries. The new Dortmund-Ems canal, connecting the Elbe and the Rhine, giving cheap transportation to the inland cities of Germany in connection with ocean freights, will undoubtedly stimulate foreign commerce in a large degree.

PERSONALS.

IT is not generally known, but the theatrical profession has at least one representative in the present Congress. It is Julius Kahn, of the Fourth District, San Francisco, and one of the most picturesque and interesting figures upon the floor. As a new member, he has taken no part in the proceedings of the House beyond that of an attentive listener, but the genial ways so long cultivated while on the stage have made him a host of ardent friends among his fellow members. Away back in the early eighties he was in Washington with the Kiralfy Brothers in "Michael Strogoff," and, later on, with Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle." He has had the usual varied experiences incident to theatrical life, and has graduated therefrom with a kindly soul and a heart that bubbles over with mirth. Between his Thespian days and those of politics he settled down to the practise of law out in San Francisco.

THE Queen's farewell to the Highlanders ordered to the Cape from Balmoral reminds M. A. P. of a story which is told of how her Majesty saw the Guards off forty-five years ago, when they left London for Malta, *en route* for the Russian war. They marched past in front of Buckingham Palace, the Queen and Prince Albert looking on from the balcony. As the last company was going by, the Queen—young, girlish, impulsive—stooped down, took off one of her shoes, and threw it among them, with the old English idea of giving good luck. Even the discipline of the Guards broke down, and a dozen men scrambled for it. Who actually secured the royal token of good luck was never known. Probably the Guardsman who carried it off with him was among the killed or missing of some Crimean battle-field, and his knapsack was plundered by marauders who had no idea where the little satin shoe had originally come from.

THAT interesting publication, the "Congressional Directory," has made its appearance, says the Philadelphia *Press*, and is being perused by new members eager to read their biographies and compare them with those of older statesmen. If a Congressman has any fad or peculiarity it is almost sure to be mentioned in his biography, the facts for which are furnished by the members themselves. For instance, Mr. Mahany, who was in Congress for two terms, was very proud of his victories in academy and college, and his autobiography contained conspicuous mention of the honors he took in various institutions of learning They served more than once as the basis for good-natured raillery from his opponents on the floor of the House. If a member has achieved a signal position in commercial or professional life, his biography is almost certain to show what he has ac-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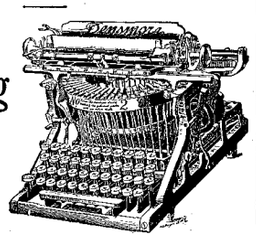

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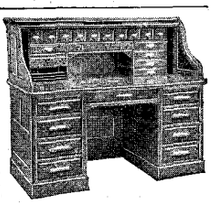

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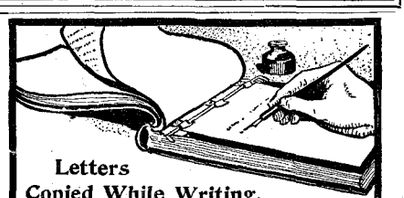

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complished. Each one's political career, if it has been an active one, is set forth with much pride, and the old soldier gives his record with pardonable length and detail.

The new directory contains the average amount of self-laudation, but many of the new biographies are of unusual length. It is generally supposed that Mr. Beveridge is now the youngest member of the Senate. Such is not the case, however, as the Populist, Marion Butler, of North Carolina, holds that distinction. Mr. Butler was born May 20, 1863, and is now in his 37th year. Mr. Beveridge was born October 6, 1862, and is now in his 38th year. Senator Penrose, who is 39 years of age, is the third youngest member.

The longest biography in the directory for a number of years was that of Congressman-at-Large Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. In the new directory Mr. Grow's record is short compared with that of Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Grow occupies thirty-four lines in the directory, while the celebrated orator, after-dinner wit, and railroad man takes fifty-one lines in which to relate the leading events of his busy life. In his autobiography Mr. Depew relates his railroad and political experiences, interestingly and frankly. His disaffection in 1872 is disposed of in this paragraph: "In 1872 was candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Liberal Republican or Greeley ticket, but voted with the Republican Party every year since 1872, as he had every year before 1872, beginning the year he graduated from Yale College." Mr. Depew recites a number of occasions on which he was the orator of the day, some of them being celebrations of centennial events.

There are some queer facts in the "Congressional Directory" this year, as usual.

Willis Brewer, of Alabama, says in his autobiography that he "has been a journalist, has practised law, has written books, and is now a planter."

James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, says he "was a private soldier during the late unpleasantness, on the losing side."

James M. Robinson, of Fort Wayne, was a newsboy.

Mæcenas E. Benton, of Missouri, says he "was the original offensive partizan removed for pernicious activity" while United States attorney for the western district of Missouri.

William Connell, of Pennsylvania, worked in the mines when he was a young man, but is now the president of a bank. James W. Ryan, of Pennsylvania, says he used to be a mule driver.

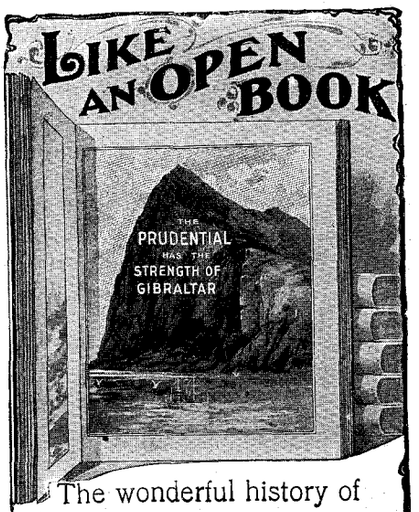
Mr. Noonan, of Chicago, gives a picturesque vista of his past career, and says that "during the years 1893 and 1894 Mr. Noonan's modesty was the subject of newspaper comment, as he held three offices at the same time—viz., state senator, colonel, and park attorney, and was a candidate for Congress."

A TOLEDO collector, Charles Ritch Johnson, who makes a specialty of obtaining personal facts about famous men, has given to the Toledo *Bee* a blank which it is claimed Major-General Lawton filled in November 16, 1898. Some of the answers are certainly indicative of the man:

My idea of beauty in nature—A sunset on the Western plains.
My idea of beauty in art—A modern ship of war.
A modern gun on a disappearing carriage.
My favorite studies—Nature and character.
My favorite colors—Red, white, and blue.
My favorite qualities in man—Courage, honesty, and truthfulness.
My favorite qualities in woman—Fidelity and devotion.
My greatest misery—Killing time.
My greatest amusement—Romping with my children.
My favorite residence—Southern California.

General Lawton also expressed preferences in various lines for Shakespeare, Dickens, Mark Twain, Longfellow, Owen Meredith, Schubert, Verdi, Lincoln, Grant, Beecher, the late General MacKenzie, Booth, Robson, and Hopper.

THE late Miss Florence Marryat (Mrs. Lean), says *The Westminster Review*, was the youngest of eleven children of the author of "Midshipman Easy." She possessed some interesting relics of her father, including the only portrait really done



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from life. It was painted by Behnes the sculptor, when Marryat was made post-captain at the age of twenty-four. In her drawing-room the lamp usually stood upon a small tea-table made out of a piece of her father's old ship, the *Ariadne*. She also possessed the medal of the Legion of Honor which the Emperor Napoleon, who died in Captain Marryat's arms when he was one of the guard of honor at St. Helena, gave to him just before he breathed his last. At one time Miss Marryat was an ardent Spiritualist, and used to lecture on the wonders of the unseen world. On one occasion she informed her audience that an Elizabethan monk with whom she had frequent conversations told her the exact whereabouts of a dog which she had lost. His directions on investigation turned out to be perfectly accurate, and the dog was found at the fishmonger's, as he had indicated. The same spirit, a constant frequenter of Miss Marryat's table, was fond of listening to singing, but objected by very rapid knocks of the table to a song called "Champagne Charley." He demanded something serious, and was not satisfied even with "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon." But some spirits won't satisfy. Another of Miss Marryat's anecdotes related to an old lady who was "levitated." The lady, who was in a separate room from the witnesses of the occurrence, was known to be in conversation with one or more spirits. Suddenly a voice was heard in tones of remonstrance, and the old lady was wafted into the room some height above the floor. Being seventeen stone in weight, her position was one of no small inconvenience. The lady entreated her astonished friends on no account to let go of hands, lest she should make a sudden descent. She eventually subsided into a chair with such violence as to break its front legs!

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Hard Fact.—FAX: "The diamond is the hardest known substance."

DE WITTE: "Yes—to get."—*Collier's Weekly.*

What He'd Do.—RECRUITING OFFICER: "If the command came, 'Fire!' what would you do?"

WOULD-BE SOGER: "Run for the hose."—*Judy.*

Rooted to the Spot.—NED: "I wonder if it amazes a girl when a fellow catches her under the mistletoe?"

TED: "It must; she always seems to be rooted to the spot."—*Town Topics.*

An Important Difference.—SOPWITH: "Lombardo says there is no difference between genius and madness."

WAGGLE: "Pardon me; madness gets three square meals a day."—*Life.*

The Same Thing.—HE: "Is your husband laying anything up for a rainy day, my good woman?"

SHE: "No, sir; but he's saving up to buy a snow-shovel."—*Yonker's Statesman.*

"Unsettled."—"Can you tell me what sort of weather we may expect next month?" wrote a subscriber to the editor of a paper, and the editor replied as follows: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription." The inquirer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He sent in the required amount next day.

He was Very Pious.—MR. COMMONSTOCK: "I sent a Bible to my boy at college and requested him to read the chapters which I had marked. Then in each of those chapters I placed a five-dollar bill."

MR. FAMILYMANN: "Ah! a good scheme! Do you think he read them?"

MR. COMMONSTOCK: "I guess so, for he's just

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mailed me the Bible, asking that I mark some more chapters and return as soon as possible."—*Puck.*

The Best He Could.—"Oratory is a gift, not an acquirement," said the proud politician as he sat down after an hour's harangue. "I understand," said the matter-of-fact chairman. "We're not blamin' you. You did the best you could."

Misnomers.—MRS. BROWN: "Our language is full of misnomers. For instance, I met a man once who was a perfect bear, and they call him a 'civil engineer.'"

MRS. SMITH: "Yes, but that's not so ridiculous as the man they call a 'teller' in a bank. He won't tell you anything. I asked one the other day how much money my husband had on deposit, and he just laughed at me."

An Abstract Noun.—The governess was giving little Tommy a grammar lesson the other day. "An abstract noun," she said, "is the name of something which you can think of but can not touch. Can you give me an example?"

TOMMY: "A red-hot poker."

He was Unprepared.—"He told his audience that he was wholly unprepared." "Do you believe it?" "Yes; he had his speech in his pocket, but he hadn't learned it."—*Chicago Record.*

An Irresistible Appeal.—COBWIGGER: "He must have appealed very strongly to your sympathy to have borrowed a hundred."

HENPECK: "He did. It was to keep his wife away in the country for another month."—*Life.*

He Ought to Have Been One.—A Scotchman was asserting that all the great poets were of his nation. "Well, but," said one, "how about Shakespeare? You can't say he was a Scotchman?" To which the other replied: "His talents would justify the supposeetion."

A Case of Lost H's.—There was once a Sergeant Channell, who for some reason was at fault some-

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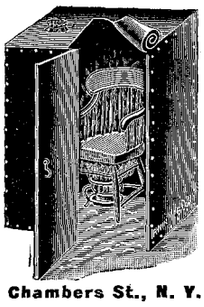

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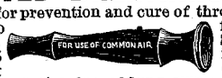

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how about his h's. One day before Mr. Justice Creswell, a sometime sayer of sly and acrid things, a ship case was being tried, and Sergeant Channell was on one side and Sir Frederic Thesiger on the other. Every time the former mentioned the vessel he called it the *Ellen;* every time the other counsel mentioned her he called her the *Helen.* At last the judge with quaint gravity said: "Stop! What was the name of the ship? I have it on my notes the *Ellen* and the *Helen.* Which is it?" The bar grinned. "Oh, my lud," said Thesiger, in his blandest and most fastidious manner, "the ship was christened the *Helen*, but she lost her 'h' in the chops of the Channell."

The Plaint of Dying Humor.

I know not what the cause should be
That Humor melts my heart no more;
That nothing now induces me
To roar.

In days of old my waistcoat heaved
Conjointly with my heaving chest,
As soon as ever I perceived
A jest.

The simple pun, the patent wheeze,
Would take me in the diaphragm;
But now I hardly care for these
A cent.

I almost fear—I know not why—
That Laughter's fount has been mislaid;
I could not giggle, not if I
Was paid.

And yet my health is very fair;
I harbor no religious doubts;
And am but sixty-four or there-
abouts.

Time was when I and others laughed;
When many an apoplectic fit
Was traced directly to a shaft
Of wit;

For such would find the harness-joint,
And pierce the vulnerable spot,
Whether they chanced to have a point
Or not.

—*From "In Cap and Bells,"* by OWEN SEAMAN.

Current Events.

Monday, January 1.

—General French **temporarily captures the town of Colesberg** after an engagement lasting more than two hours; wagons and stores are captured, the Boers being taken by surprise.

—A general advance of the American troops in Southern Luzon results in the **capture of Cabuyac** after a sharp engagement.

—**Andrew Carnegie** gives to the trustees of **Cooper Union**, New York, $300,000 for the establishment of a day-school in connection with the Institute.

—The **social season in Washington** is opened in a brilliant manner with the New Year's reception given by the President and Mrs. McKinley.

Tuesday, January 2.

—Colonel Pilcher **defeats a small Boer force** near Belmont; aggressive action on the part of Buller is looked for.

—Captain Leary, Governor-General of Guam, issues a proclamation **abolishing slavery** in that island.

—Secretary Hay announces to the Cabinet the success of his negotiations for receiving a continuance of the **"open-door" policy** in China.

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—The **Chicago Drainage Canal** is opened, connecting Lake Michigan with the Gulf of Mexico.

—**President Hadley**, of Yale, makes an address at the University of Chicago upon the needs of higher standards in business and politics.

Wednesday, January 3.

—The Boers return in force and **attack** Generals French and Gatacre.

—Ambassador Choate calls on Lord Salisbury regarding the **seizures of American flour** at Delagoa Bay.

—The Senate High Court in Paris gives a verdict in the **conspiracy cases**, sentencing Dêroulède, Guerin, and Buffet, and the Marquis de Lur Saluces.

—A resolution introduced by Congressman Sulzer, calling for investigation of **Secretary Gage's financial relations**, is referred to the Ways and Means committee.

—The President makes a number of nominations, including **promotions** of Generals Bates, Young, MacArthur, and Ludlow.

Thursday, January 4.

—The British **seize a German steamer** at Aden, and compel the ship to discharge her cargo; this act intensifies anti-British feeling in Germany.

—Eight hundred people are killed by an **earthquake** in the Tiflis district of Transcaucasian Russia.

—In the **Senate**, the financial bill is discussed; in the **House**, Sulzer's resolution to investigate Secretary Gage's deposit of Government funds is adopted.

—Investigation of the **Roberts case** is resumed by the special committee of the House of Representatives.

—Elaborate preparations are made for the **funeral of General Lawton** at Arlington National Cemetery.

Friday, January 5.

—General French **repulses an attack** of the Boers near Colesberg; German resentment over the seizure of vessels is growing.

—**Lieutenant Gillmore** and the other former American prisoners are recaptured from the Filipinos and are at Vigan.

—The American flag is hoisted over **Sibutu Island**, near Borneo.

—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, by a vote of four to three, decide to report **against seating Mr. Quay** of Pennsylvania.

—A white man is **lynched** at Newport News, Va.

—The American Steel and Wire Company gives an **advance of 7 1-2 per cent.** to its thirty thousand employees.

Saturday, January 6.

—General White reports that the Boers are **vigorously attacking Ladysmith**; the German steamer *General* is released by the British authorities at Aden.

—Secretary Long sends a letter to the chairman of the Senate and House committees on naval affairs, urging early action by Congress to **reward the officers** who took part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

—The arguments and testimony in the case of **Representative-elect Roberts**, of Utah, are closed.

—A Senate committee begins the taking of testimony on the bribery charges against **Senator Clark, of Montana**.

Sunday, January 7.

—Messages from General White report that **Ladysmith is hard pressed** by the besieging forces; General French reports that seventy of his men, including seven officers, have been captured by the Boers.

—The Filipino stronghold, Commanche, on Mount Aragat, is **captured by Captain Leonhauser**; Lieutenant Gillmore and party arrive at Manila.

—**President Seth Low**, of Columbia University, addresses the Central Federated Union at New York.

—The **Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn**, the well-known Catholic priest, dies at Newburg, N. Y.

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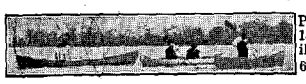

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CHESS.

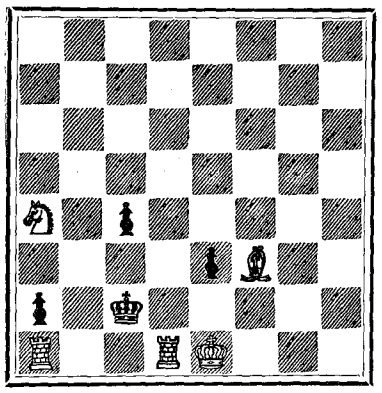
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 444.

BY C. W.

From *The Westminster Gazette.*

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

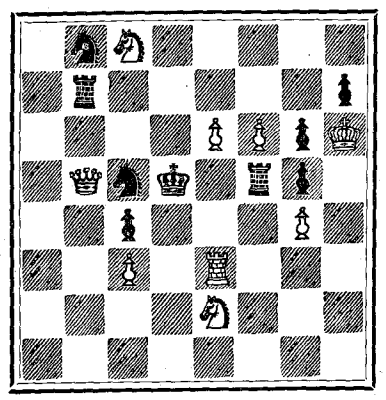
White mates in two moves.

Problem 445.

BY A. OKKINGA.

First-Prize, Netherlands Chess-Association Tournament.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 438.

Key-move, Q—Q R 2.

A number of solvers went astray with P—B 4, supposing that mate can be given by Kt—B 3 or Q—Q 2, but Black's proper reply, R—K 6, stops the mate.

No. 439.

1. R—B 4 / Q—K 3 ch	2. R—B 6 dis. ch / Q—K 6 must	3. R—Q 6, mate	
1. ..... / Q—Kt 6 ch	2. R—Kt 4 dis. ch / Q—K 6	3. R—Q 4, mate	
	2. ..... / Q—B 5	3. B x Q, mate	
1. ..... / Kt—B 7	2. R—Q 4 ch / Kt—Q 6 must	3. R x Kt, mate	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City. N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.: R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.

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Comments (438): "Very good"—M. W. H.; "A fine blend of beauty, economy, and ingenuity"—I. W. B.; "Very neat"—C. R. O.; "A gem of first water"—F. H. J. "Very good"—J. G. L.; "A somewhat commonplace arrangement of the Repose example"—W. R. C.; "Easy, pretty, meritorious"—A K.

(439): "Very ingenious, but quite easy"—M. W. H.; "Unique"—C. R. O.; "Shows strategetical skill, but is not a problem of high order"—F. H. J.; "Easy, but elegant"—J. G. L.; "A pretty and easy novelty"—W. R. C.; "A fine and peculiar problem"—A K.; "Nice, but not very difficult"—H. W. F.; "Am surprised that Pillsbury can't compose a better problem"—F. S. F.; Short, but might be called brilliant"—T. R. D.; "Brilliant but easy"—A. J. D.; "Quite a novelty, but key obvious"—G. P.; "A little joker"—C. S.

R. L. B. and W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 437 and 436; Dr. O. F. B., 437; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill., 436.

Canada vs. United States.

We are under obligation to T. C. Dawson, Esq., of Toronto, for the score of the following game, Canada's first win in the Correspondence Tournament, 100 Americans *vs.* 100 Canadians:

Max Lange Opening.

T. C. DAWSON, Toronto.	H. E. GREENE, Crawfordsville, Ind.	T. C. DAWSON. *White.*	H. E. GREENE. *Black.*
White.	*Black.*	11 B x P ch	K x B
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 Q—R 5 ch	K—K 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	13 B x Kt	P x B
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	14 R x P	K—Q 2 (a)
4 Castles	Kt—B 3	15 R—Q sq	K—Q sq
5 P—Q 4	B x P	16 Q—Kt 5	K—K sq
6 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	17 K—R sq	P—B 3
7 P—B 4	P—Q 3	18 Kt-K 2 (b)	Q—K 2
8 P x P	P x P	19 Kt x Kt	B—Kt 5
9 B-K Kt 5	Q—K 2	20 Kt—B 5	B x Kt
10 Kt—B 3	Q—B 4	21 P x B (c)	Resigns.

(a) If K x R; Kt—Q 5 ch, etc.

(b) If Black Kt moves anywhere it is fatal.

(c) A fine game.

How Collegians Play Chess.

One of the surprises of the late intercollegiate match was Cook's victory over Sewall. We give the game:

Van't Kruis Opening.

COOK. (Yale.) *White.*	SEWELL. (Columbia.) *Black.*	COOK. *White.*	SEWELL. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K B 4	28 R(Kt)-Kt2	R—Q 2
2 P—K 3	P—K 3	29 R—R 3	B x Kt
3 B—Q 3	Kt—K B 3	30 P x B	B—K 5
4 Kt-K 2 (a)	P—Q 4	31 B—B 7	Q—B sq
5 P—Q B 4	P—B 3 (b)	32 Q—K sq	R x B (l)
6 Castles (c)	B—Q 3	33 P x R	Q x P
7 P—B 4	Castles	34 R—R 5	R—K B sq
8 Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 5 (e)	35 R—K 5	B—B 4
9 P—B 5	B—K 2 (f)	36 P—Kt 3	Q—Q 2
10 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—Q 2 (g)	37 Q—Kt 4	K—B 2
11 P—Kt 5	Kt(Q 2)-K B3	38 Q—Kt 7	R—Q sq
12 P x P	P x P	39 Q—R 6	R—Q B sq
13 Q—R 4	Q—K sq	40 R—Kt 7	R—B 2
14 Kt—K B 3	B—Kt 2 (h)	41 R x R	Q x R
15 R—Kt sq	Q—B sq	42 R—R 5	K—K sq
16 R—Kt 3	R—K sq	43 Q x R P	Q x Q
17 B—R 3	B—B sq	44 R x Q	K—Q sq
18 K R-Kt sq	R—K 2	45 P—Q R 4	K—B sq
19 B—Kt 4	R—Q B 2 (i)	46 P—R 5	B—Q 6
20 B—R 5	R—K 2	47 R x P	K—Kt sq
21 Kt—K 5	Kt—Kt 5 (k)	48 K—B 2	P—R 4
22 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	49 K—K sq	K—R sq
23 B x Kt	P x B	50 K—Q 2	B—B 8
24 Kt—Kt 3	B—R 3	51 K—B 3	B—K 7
25 Kt x P	B—Kt 4	52 K—Kt 4	B—Q 6
26 Q—Kt 4	Q—R 3	53 K—B 5	B—Kt 4
27 Kt—Q 6	B—Q 6	54 K—Kt 6	Resigns
		1 h. 20 m.	2 h. 5 m.

Notes from The Evening Post, New York.

(a) This peculiar development of the Knights is a great favorite with the Yale players, who adopted it throughout the tourney. It is, however, inferior to the regular Kt—K B 3.

(b) Black's game becomes too restricted in consequence thereof. This Pawn should advance two steps.

(c) Premature.

(d) Black misses here a speedy win by 6.., B x P ch; 7. K x B, Kt—Kt 5 ch, followed by Q—R 5.

(e) 8.., P—Q Kt 3 or 8.., Q Kt—Q 2 was proper. As played, White obtains a superiority in position.

(f) Better were 9.., B—B 2.

(g) Here P—Q Kt 3, followe l eventually by P—Q R 4, was in order.

(h) The decisive error of judgment. The Bishop here is badly posted, subject to attack, and prevents Black from disputing the open file. The B should have gone to Q 2.

(i) By adhering to strictly defensive and waiting tactics, Black only aggravates matters. He ought to have engaged the enemy by Kt—Kt 5.

(k) This loses a Pawn. His game was still tenable by . . . Kt—Q 2. If then 21 R x B, Kt x Kt, or if 21 B—K 8, Kt (Q 2) x P.

(l) This sacrifice does not afford him the desired relief. Relatively best were 32 Q—B 8. Of course, White then could make sure of the Q R P by R—Kt 7, whereupon he should win with ordinary care. The remainder of the game can easily be appreciated.

The Vienna Tournament.

MAROCZY TAKES FIRST PRIZE.

The Kolisch Memorial Tournament was finished January 4. The prize-winners are: Maroczy, 1st; Brody and Schlechter, 2d and 3d; Alapin, 4th; Marco, Wolf, and Zinkl, 5th, 6th, 7th; Korte, 8th: Popiel, 9th; Albin, 10th. The score stands:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Maroczy	9	2	Zinkl	6	5
Brody	7½	3½	Korte	5	6
Schlechter	7½	3½	Popiel	4½	6½
Alapin	6½	4½	Albin	4	7
Marco	6	5	Schwarz	3½	7½
Wolf	6	5	Prock	0	11

The following table shows the results of all the games, and the scores made by each contestant:

	Alapin	Albin	Brody	Korte	Marco	Maroczy	Popiel	Prock	Schlechter	Schwartz	Wolf	Zinkl	Total won
Alapin	—	1	½	½	½	0	0	1	½	1	1	½	6½
Albin	0	—	0	½	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	½	4
Brody	½	1	—	1	½	½	1	1	½	1	0	½	7½
Korte	½	½	0	—	½	0	1	1	½	1	1	½	5½
Marco	½	1	½	½	—	0	1	1	½	0	1½	½	6
Maroczy	1	1	½	1	1	—	½	1	½	½	1	1	9
Popiel	1	0	0	1	0	½	—	1	½	0	0	½	4½
Prock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
Schl'ter	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	—	1	1	½	7½
Schwartz	0	0	0	1	0	½	1	1	0	—	0	0	3½
Wolf	0	1	1	0	½	0	1	1	0	1	—	½	6
Zinkl	½	½	½	½	½	0	½	1	½	1	½	—	6
Tot. lost	4½	7	3½	5½	5	2	6½	11	3½	7½	5	5	66

Tobacco and Chess.

Pillsbury is an inveterate smoker of strong cigars. When questioned, recently, by a reporter of the Washington *Post*, whether or not his smoking was harmful to him as a Chess-player, he said: "No, I don't find smoking interferes with my play. Some folks say it takes the sharp edge from one's intellect, and spoils one's memory. I haven't found it so. I've smoked since I was fourteen, and I can play better when I have a cigar in my mouth—only a cigar, never anything else. When I play a lot of games at the same time I must be keyed up to it, as it were. I practise what you call self-hypnotism. It is largely will power. You see, it's just this way. When it comes my turn to make a move at one of the Chess-boards my mental powers are concentrated severely on the one move. All the other Chess-boards, the Checkers, and Whist are obliterated from my mind. It is as though I had never started playing those games at all. I seem to remember nothing of them. I come to a decision, the move is made, and I turn again to the cards in my hand. Quick as lightning the game of Chess vanishes from my mind. Now it is nothing but Whist with me. I seem never to have had a thought of anything but the game of cards. I play one. Then I move one of the checkers. These transitions of mind take place so quickly that I seem to be playing Chess, Checkers, and Whist all at once, and to be thinking of all the games at once. But it is as I explained. The only thing I really need for the ordeal is my cigar."

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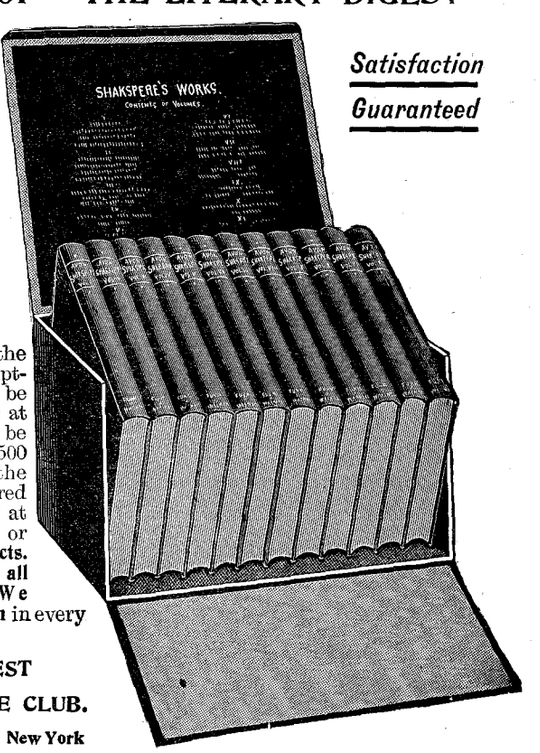

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